

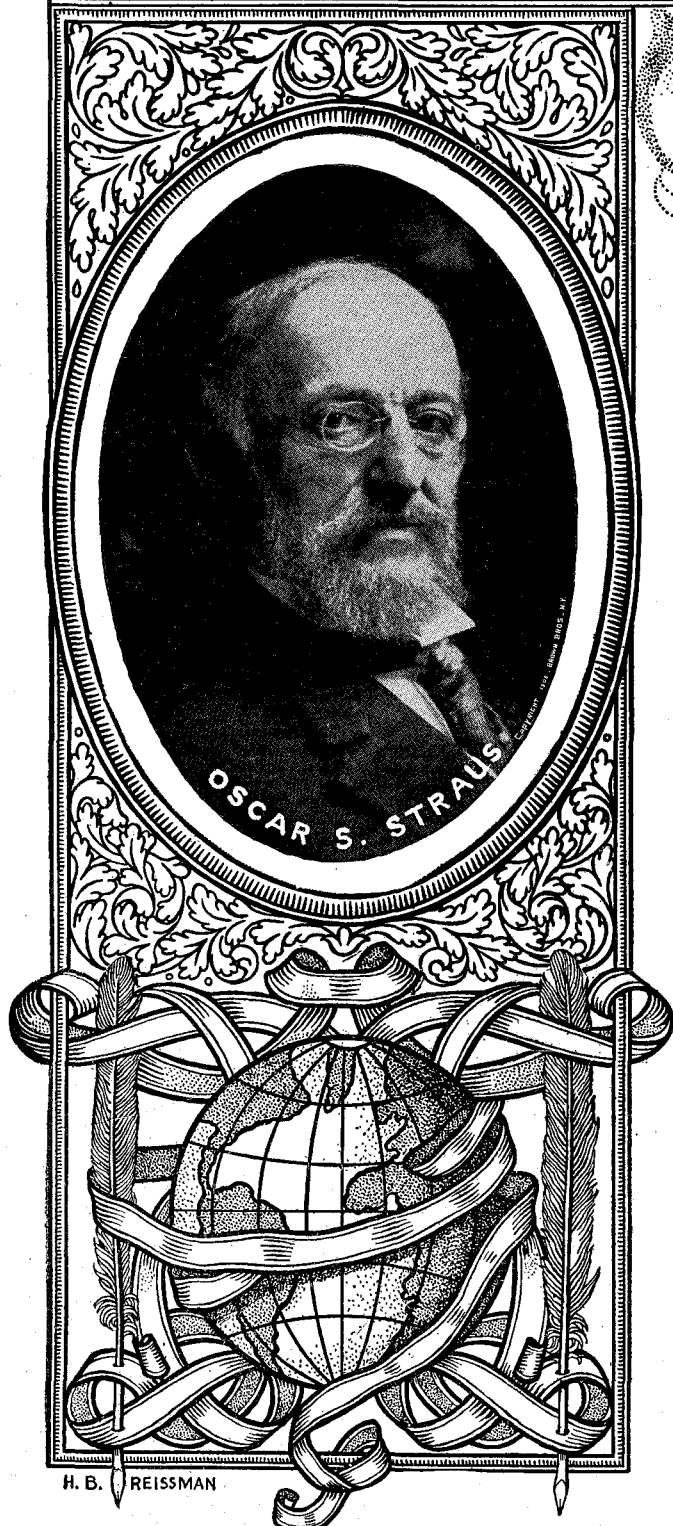
The Literary Digest

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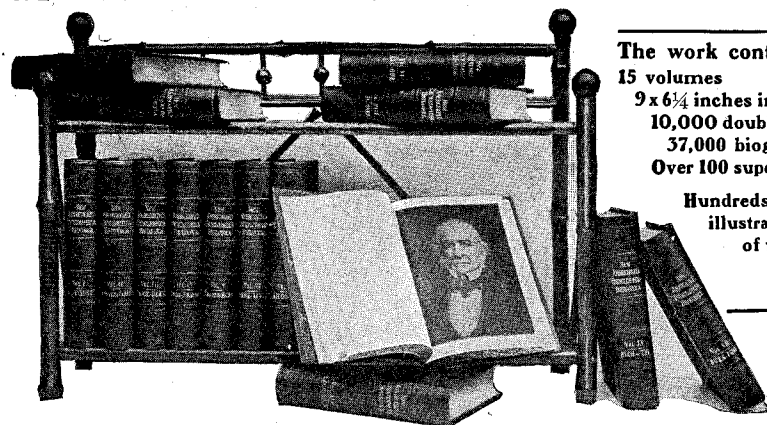
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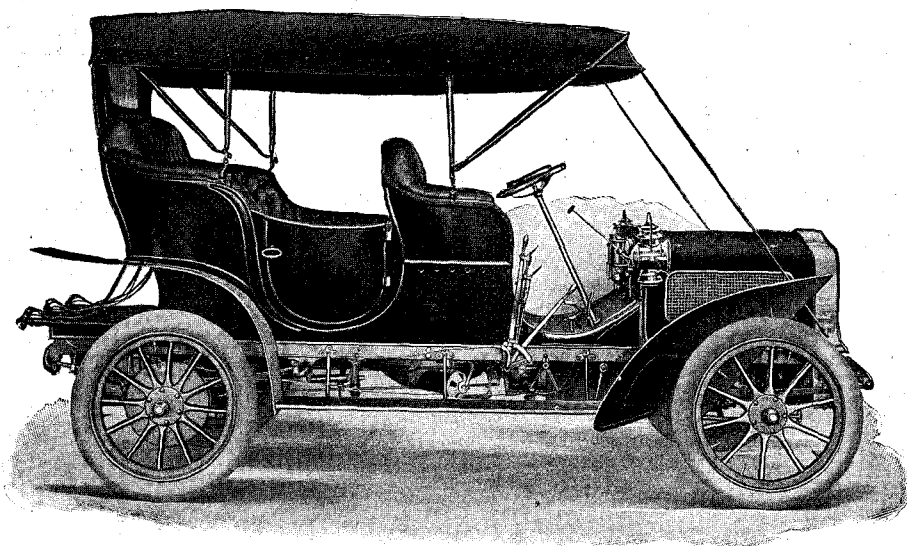
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VOL. XXXIII., No. 18

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 3, 1906

WHOLE NUMBER, 863

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

OUR MISUNDERSTANDING WITH JAPAN.

POLITICAL maneuvering in San Francisco under the shadow of the pending elections is the apparent cause of a situation which remains a source of embarrassment to our Government, and for a time seemed to imperil the friendly relations between this country and Japan. The trouble is immediately due to a recent action of the San Francisco Board of Education, which decrees that Japanese students be debarred from the public schools and received only at the separate school for Orientals in Clay Street, a school already attended by Chinese and Korean children. In defense of this action—which is said to be a concession to organized labor's growing dislike for the Japanese—Secretary Leffingwell, of the Board of Education, replying to the protest of the Japanese Consul, K. Hyeno, cites article 10, section 1662, of the school law of the State of California, which says: "Trustees shall have the power . . . to establish separate schools for Indian children and for children of Mongolian or Chinese descent. When such separate schools are established, Indian, Chinese, or Mongolian children must not be admitted into any other."

On the other hand, Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, has informally represented to Secretary Root that the course of the San Francisco authorities amounts to a contravention of Japan's treaty rights secured by the Treaty of 1894. In Japan the immediate result of the board's action, according to dispatches from Tokyo, was a storm of popular indignation. The American protest against her program in Manchuria, the killing of Japanese poachers, the attacks by John D. Rockefeller on Japan's commercial trickery, the Hawaiian exclusion policy, the public insults to Professor Omori, and Congressman Kahn's war threats, states the Tokyo correspondent to the New York *Sun*, aroused little feeling in Japan; but "the exclusion of Japanese children from the public schools cuts this child-loving nation to the quick." We are told that the Tokyo *Kokumin* reminds its readers of President Roosevelt's informal assurances that there will be no conflict between America and Japan during his Administration, and other papers in that city, among them the *Jiji Shimpō*, emphasize the local character of the "outrage." Nevertheless, as Viscount Aoki asserts in a recent interview, "there is much misunderstanding in Japan concerning the true situation."

The embarrassment caused in Washington, say dispatches from that city, is due to the fact that the Administration is con-

fronted with the question of States' rights. A parallel case was the killing of Italians in Louisiana in 1889, a matter in the redress of which Washington was powerless, as the affair rested entirely under the jurisdiction of the State officials. That situation resulted in the withdrawal of the Italian Minister. A curious outcome of the present situation, however, is that for the first time in the history of the United States the Sixth Article of the Constitution may be invoked to compel local authorities within a State to respect the provisions of a treaty, says a Washington dispatch. To quote from the New York *Tribune*:

"Previous administrations have remained helpless or supine in the face of local action which as seriously embarrassed the nation in its relations with foreign Powers, and outrages within the boundaries of the States have gone unpunished by the Federal Government because of the belief that the Federal Government was without jurisdiction. It has remained for Elihu Root, the present Secretary of State, to enunciate the principle that the Constitution of the United States affords ample authority to compel observance by a State of the provisions of an international treaty. Article VI. of the Constitution of the United States declares:

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

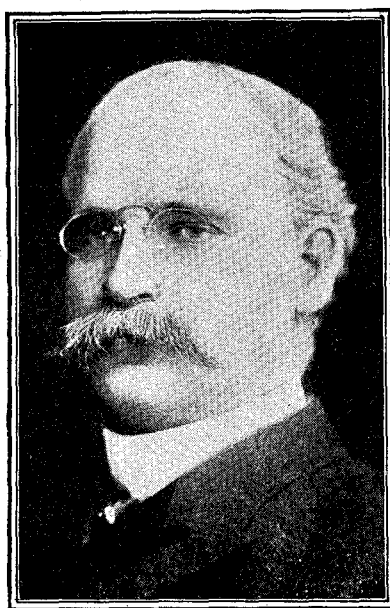
"Confident that Secretary Root is correct in his belief that there is full authority under the Constitution, the Administration will promptly endeavor to put a stop to those discriminations against Japanese citizens which local authorities within the State of California have been and are practising."

In San Francisco the interest seems to center largely in the local aspects of the situation.

Dr. Johnson, of the Interdenominational Missions Congress in session at Oakland, appeared before the Board of Education and condemned its action as "unjust, unwise, un-American, untimely, unchristian, and unfair."

Dispatches state that local anti-Japanese feeling is focused in the "Japanese and Korean Exclusion League," an organization recruited largely from labor ranks. So powerful is this feeling that the platforms of both political parties contain planks demanding the exclusion of Japanese from the country. The *New World*, a Japanese newspaper published in San Francisco, reports an indignation meeting at which Dr. Miyakawa, a lawyer, suggested injunction or mandamus proceedings for getting rid of the difficulty. The *Japanese-American*, of the same city, makes this appeal:

"Our brethren, the students of the public school, we hope that



SECRETARY METCALF,

Who is sent to San Francisco as the special commissioner of the President to investigate the discrimination against Japanese children by the school authorities there. He is a Californian.

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not one of you will attend the separate school for the time being. Your parents and friends will devise a good plan for you. But if any one of you should attend the separate school, it might give an excuse for the Board of Education to claim that some of our Japanese school children like to attend the separate school."

A test case will come to trial on November 5, when the Board of Education will be asked to show cause why an injunction compelling the reinstatement of I. Yasuhara, a Japanese pupil recently excluded from the Pacific Heights grammar-school, should not be issued. Meanwhile the press generally throughout the country deplore the misunderstanding to which the board's action has given rise in Japan, and dwell upon the resultant embarrassment at Washington. "What can the Federal Government do about it?" asks the *Boston Transcript*, as "it has no control over the domestic affairs of a State or city other than the city of Washington and the cities of its outlying possessions." One of the difficulties of American diplomacy, remarks the *Boston Herald*, has always been "to make clear to Europe the sometimes embarrassing complications arising from the *e-pluribus-unum* character of our Government." *The Evening Sun* (New York) suggests that it looks like more work for Secretary Taft, "the great pacificator," who "is just the man to explain to the Japanese the intricacies of our federal system." The Japanese Ambassador, who protests against indignities heaped upon "poor, innocent little Japanese children," understands the situation, but will find it difficult to present it clearly to his countrymen, says *The Evening Post* (New York). Thus we read:

"He can not readily explain that, the Chinese issue no longer being available as a stepping-stone to high office, an unscrupulous California editor began an anti-Japanese campaign a couple of years ago for the express purpose of winning a seat in the Senate. Were the mass of the Japanese people familiar with our internal affairs, they would realize that this would-be Senator was merely imitating numerous Southern politicians who, in default of any other issue, raise a hue and cry about negro domination and racial decadence whenever they are after office. This is largely the explanation of the attacks upon the Japanese in California. It is the kind of campaign that Mr. Hearst would delight in. Down with the Japanese! is not quite so effective a cry as Denis Kearney found the down-with-the-Chinese slogan to be, because there are not yet one hundred thousand Japanese in all the United States; still, it may be made to serve the purpose with labor men and ignorant voters."

Altho Mr. Roosevelt can do nothing but plead with California to mend her ways, adds the same paper, that State will do well to heed the warning, as trade with Japan is one of its and the nation's great assets. Moreover:

"Viewed from a broader aspect, the friendship of Japan is something the United States can not afford to throw away. Count

Okuma has just said that the United States and Japan 'are the two great powers in the new world of the future.' A serious misunderstanding between them would be injurious to the whole world."

Emphasizing the narrowly localized character of the anti-Japanese feeling, the papers agree that it does not exist east of California, and that any attempt on the part of that State to excite race hatred against Orientals throughout the country would be treated with derision. The *Baltimore News* finds it "impossible to avoid a feeling of acute sadness" in contemplating the strain put upon Japan's friendship for us. And the *Washington Evening Star* speaks out emphatically as follows:

"To the extent that there has been any actual outbreak of anti-Japanese feeling anywhere in this country the people of the United States have occasion to be ashamed of themselves. To the extent, on the other hand, that the Japanese people are holding the whole American people responsible for a few incidents chiefly the result of disturbed conditions on the Pacific Coast, they are unjust to this country.

"If the people of the coast are in truth engaged in any form of anti-Japanese crusade, or are showing a prejudice against the Japanese, they are open to the emphatic condemnation of the whole people of this country.

"Our interests in the Far East, to speak commercially, are too heavy and important to be placed in jeopardy by a wanton insult of the dominant power. Our good faith as a nation is pledged to the observance of certain international proprieties. Let proper representations be made to the Japanese people that will repudiate the mistakes and follies of those who are now engaged in this foolish, dangerous propaganda."

Says the *New York Globe*, commenting upon the sending of Secretary Metcalf to the scene of trouble:

"The action of the President is commendable, and bears the highest mark of friendly indulgence. It is an earnest to Japan and to all other nations of our sensibility not only to their claims of highly questionable rights but also of our desire to indulge their prejudices so far as we may. Presumably the Japanese Government understands our form of government—whatever may be the ignorance of the Japanese people with respect to it—and so understanding it must appreciate all the more the almost gratuitous solicitude for their peace of mind displayed by the President.

"The institution of a suit in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco citing the Board of Education of that city to show cause why an injunction should not issue compelling the reinstatement of a Japanese student excluded from one of the grammar schools is also a move which, viewed in the large, may be considered one of indulgent diplomacy. Like the action of the President in sending the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to San Francisco, it would seem to be almost purely sentimental. As such, of course, it is merely accessory to the greater act. The action from Washington is the thing which will be talked of in foreign press and chancellery."

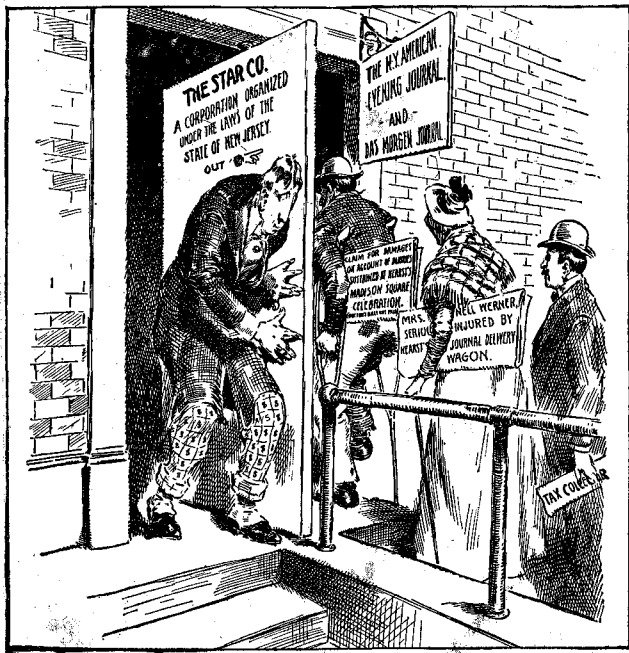


HE CAN'T HIDE THE BUNCH BEHIND HIM—THE CURTAIN IS TOO THIN.
—Oppen in the *New York American*.



A VOTE FOR HUGHES IS A VOTE FOR THIS.
—Sullivan in the *New York American*.

SOME HEARST AMMUNITION.



HEARST (INCORPORATED).

—Macauley in the New York World.



THE DEMOCRATIC ABSALOM.

—Rogers in the New York Herald.

RETURN SHOTS.

NEW YORK STATE PREDICTIONS.

INTEREST throughout the country is excited to an altogether unique degree by the gubernatorial contest in New York, a contest in which, as the *New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle* remarks, all well-recognized rules and precedents of politics have been completely upset. In the course of the battle the conventional alinement of Republican and Democratic parties has practically disappeared, and in its place appears a tendency to line up class against class. As a consequence the political prophets are at heart less confident than usual in their predictions. "The straws which show the way the wind blows are whirling in a cyclone of gutter-dust," writes Lindsay Denison in *Ridgway's*, "and either side may, in good faith, read victory in them." As already reported in these pages, there have been notable instances of conservative Democrats espousing the cause of the Republican nominee. On the other hand, Murphy, in the maiden speech of his career, has summoned united Tammany to the support of Hearst; and Bryan's paper, *The Commoner*, calls upon all loyal Democrats to give the Democratic candidate their enthusiastic support, since "Mr. Hearst is making a magnificent campaign and is telling the people just where he stands." Mr. Denison, after examining the available sources of information, finds that "wherever Hearst's newspapers have had a large circulation up the State he has cut heavily into Republican strength; the cross-over from the Republican column to the Hearst column is greater than the tide setting in the other direction." On the other hand, the unusually large registration throughout the State is interpreted by the Republicans to mean that those Democrats hostile to Hearst will come out and vote for Hughes instead of merely staying away from the polls. Signs afforded by the betting have been so far in favor of Mr. Hughes. When the odds stood at 3 to 1 Mr. Hearst's papers met the fact with the *ad-captandum* retort, "At this moment they are betting 3 to 1 that YOU, the voter, are an idiot." A splitting up of the labor vote consequent upon the dropping of Independence-League candidates from the ticket has been given much prominence by the anti-Hearst papers, altho *The Evening Post* admits that in spite of defections "Hearst will doubtless get a large labor vote." *The Herald*, Hearst's most bitter opponent among the metropolitan papers, predicts, from preliminary canvasses, a Hughes majority of 32,800, distributed as follows, in the fourteen northern counties:

Clinton	1,800	Lewis.....	1,300
Essex	2,200	Montgomery.....	1,500
Franklin.....	2,500	St. Lawrence.....	8,000
Fulton.....	1,800	Saratoga.....	1,500
Hamilton.....	100	Schenectady.....	2,200
Herkimer.....	1,400	Warren.....	1,500
Jefferson.....	4,000	Washington.....	3,000

Even *The Herald*, however, finds Republicans supporting Hearst in Chenango, and admits a Hearstward drift in the Republican forces in Chemung. One "straw" vote taken by *The Herald* to test the position of the "average voter" yielded 1,812 for Hughes against 1,717 for Hearst and 134 doubtful, out of a vote of 3,718. A more extensive canvass in three boroughs by *The World* (anti-Hearst) gave Hearst a lead of 1,168 in a total of 11,548 votes.

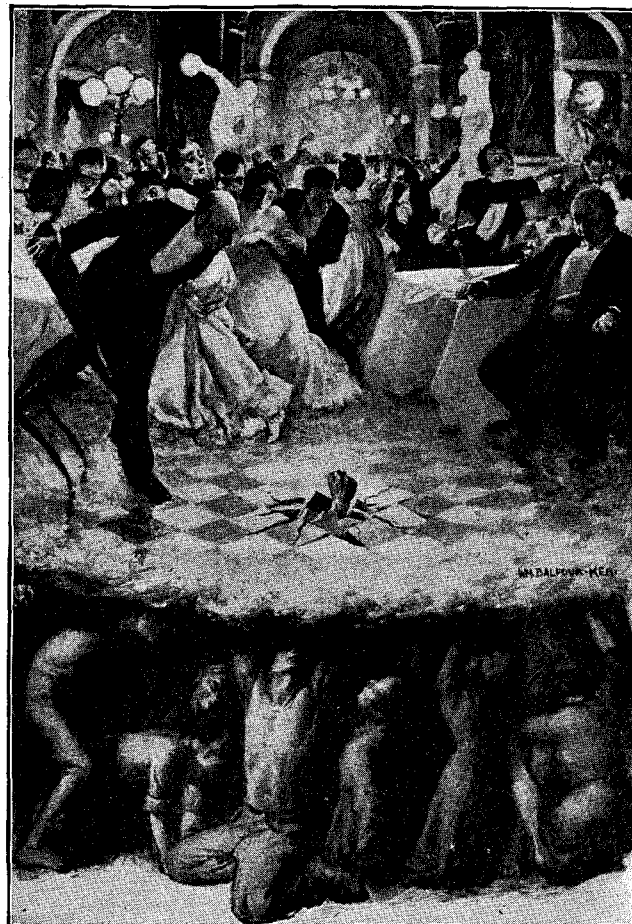
Individual predictions are not lacking in number, whatever their rating for accuracy. Senator John Raines, Republican leader of the Upper House of the Legislature, is quoted by *The Evening Sun* as declaring the election of Hughes by a large majority "assured." Hearst himself, on the other hand, after his tour of the State, claims a plurality of 150,000. Chairman Conners, of the Democratic State Committee, names the same figures, but adds, according to *The Times*, "It might be 250,000, by the way things look." Murphy, less committal, is content with somebody else's estimate of a 74,000 majority for New York city alone. When a reporter remarked that "Coler got 123,000 plurality in New York city in 1902 and was beaten," Murphy reminded him that in Coler's year "there didn't seem to be any Democrats up the State." This year, he added, he "wouldn't be surprised if Hearst came down to the Bronx with a majority."

The Sun cites Chairman Woodruff, of the Republican State Committee, after interviews with thirty of the sixty-one Republican county chairmen, as reporting the situation satisfactory, from his point of view, in those thirty counties. Says *The Sun*:

"Personally a number of the county chairmen said that they had discovered quite a drift toward Hearst on the part of workingmen in a number of the smaller cities and manufacturing towns. These county chairmen went on to say, however, that this was more than offset by the votes of thousands upon thousands of Democrats who would not vote for Mr. Hearst. The farmers, it was stated, Republicans and Democrats, are solidly for Hughes. Further talks with a number of these county chairmen elicited the information that there is a spirit of unrest all over the State."



HOW LONG WILL THEY BOW DOWN?
—Sime in New York American.



From "The Silent War," Copyright 1906 by J. A. Mitchell.
"FROM THE DEPTHS."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

SUGGESTIVE STATISTICS FROM AMERICA'S GREATEST PRISON.

AN examination of the statistics of the Missouri State Prison by Mr. Thomas Speed Mosby, pardon attorney to the Governor of Missouri, has yielded some interesting and suggestive facts. Of 1,794 convicts received during a recent two-year period Mr. Mosby finds more than one-third from twenty to twenty-five years of age, the age of greatest criminality being twenty-three. The figures further show that crimes of sex had been proportionately few among the young men; that nearly one-half the convicts had led temperate lives; that religion is a slightly greater deterrent of crime than education; that marriage operates against the criminal tendencies; that few of that number knew any trade or profession; and that apparently only about fourteen per cent. again lapse into crime. Mr. Mosby's comparisons indicate, moreover, a slightly greater proportion of criminals among the native-born than among the foreign-born. To give his findings in greater detail, as they appear in *The North American Review*:

"Of the 1,794 convicts, 627, or more than one-third, were of the ages of twenty to twenty-five years, both inclusive. Of this number, 96 were twenty years of age; 98 were twenty-one; 104 were twenty-two; 132 were twenty-three; 101 were twenty-four; and 96 were twenty-five. It thus appears that the age of greatest criminality in the period of greatest criminality is twenty-three. Of this younger and most numerous class of criminals, 404 of the 627 (or nearly two-thirds) had committed crimes of violence, such as homicides, assaults with intent to kill, burglaries, etc., the remaining 223 having committed crimes such as larceny, forgery, and other crimes not involving the use of physical violence. It is thus shown that, in the period of greatest criminal activity, crimes of the daring and adventurous sort are most frequent. Singularly enough, it appears that the crimes involving the sexual passions are proportionately small among this class of criminals. Out of a

total of 135 crimes of this character, only 30 were committed by persons within the age of greatest criminality. Thus, altho committing more than one-third of the total number of crimes within the given period, the persons within this class committed less than one-fourth of the sexual crimes.

"Comparatively few of the 1,794 convicts had learned any trade or profession, 1,198 giving their occupation as that of day-laborers, and 107 more giving their occupation as that of shoemaking; but, among the shoemakers there was a great proportion of ex-convicts, who had learned shoemaking in the prison shoe-factories, but who in the beginning had no occupation. The inference to be drawn is that the trades and professions usually act as deterrents against crime. Of the trades and professions, generally, no one class seemed to be more criminal than another, the remaining 489 convicts being divided among 66 trades and professions.

"Intemperate habits of life were not so much in evidence as might have been expected, 852 (or nearly one-half) having led temperate lives. Nor was there so great a lack of religion as might have been imagined. Of the whole number, there were 1,267, or more than two-thirds, who were professors of some form of religious belief. The respective denominations to which the 1,267 convicts belonged appear below:

Baptist	396
Methodist	335
Catholic	312
Christian	120
Presbyterian	48
Lutheran	29
Episcopal	16
Hebrew	6
Dunkard	5

"The percentage of illiteracy among the convicts was 26.5, which is four times as great as the average percentage of illiteracy among the non-criminal classes in Missouri. Those professing a belief in some form of religion constituted about 71 per cent. of the whole number. Those having some degree of education aggregated 73.5 per cent. The conclusion is obvious that, to a slight extent at least, religion is of more avail in preventing crime than

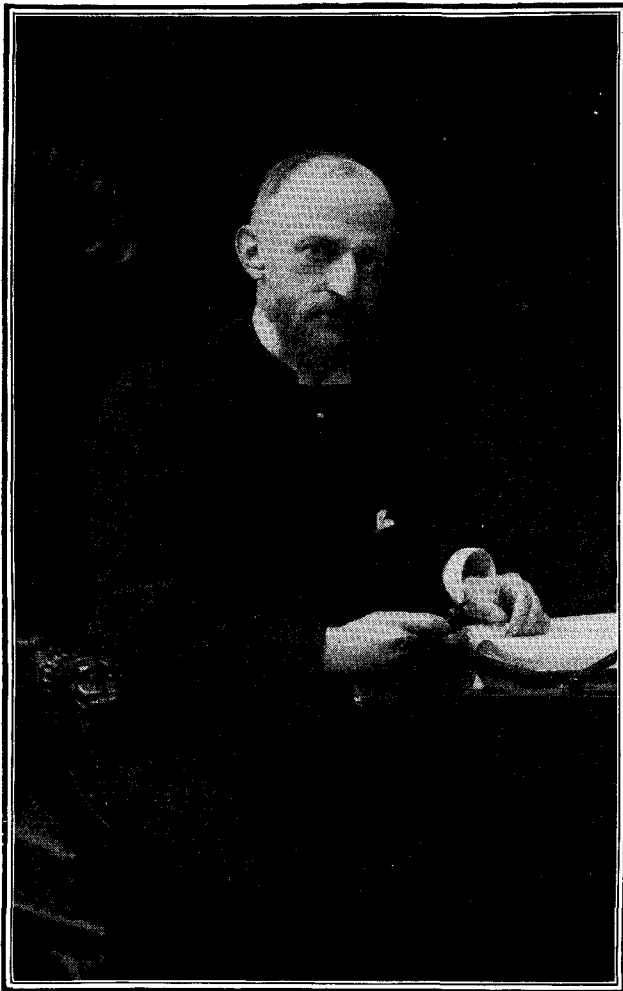
is education ; or, otherwise stated, that illiteracy is less dangerous to society than irreligion.

"The accepted theory that marriage tends to operate against the commission of crime is amply sustained by the Missouri statistics, less than one-third of the number mentioned being married persons ; or, otherwise exprest, it appears that, where crime is committed by one married person, crimes are committed by two unmarried persons.

"Of the 1,794, 1,550 were in prison for the first term, 191 for the second term, 41 for the third term, 9 for the fourth term, 2 for the fifth term, and 1 for the sixth term. Thus, 86 per cent. were first-termers ; that is to say, 86 men in every hundred were never in the penitentiary before. Of the remaining 14 per cent. who were old offenders, 191, or over 10 per cent. of the whole number, were in the penitentiary for the second time, while less than one-fifth of the 14 per cent. were in for the third time. It may therefore be concluded that a large proportion of those who undergo a sentence in the penitentiary are deterred from again committing crime, and are converted again to law and order."

THE NEW CABINET.

WHEN President Roosevelt announced the appointment of Oscar S. Straus to the portfolio of Labor and Commerce, the cleverest of the prognosticators among the Washington correspondents confest their surprise. *The Ohio Sun* (Columbus) calls the appointment "characteristically Rooseveltian," and notes that "for the first time in the history of this Republic a Hebrew will be a member of the President's official family." *The New York*

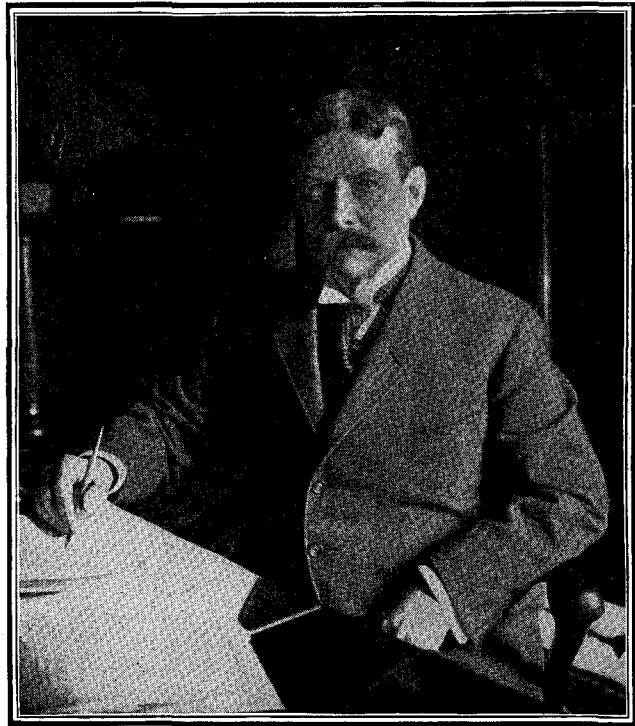


MR. OSCAR S. STRAUS,

The Jewish statesman who is to enter Roosevelt's Cabinet as Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Tribune, while acknowledging its surprise, admits that "it is on all accounts an excellent selection," and gives this estimate of Mr. Straus's qualifications :

"Mr. Straus is a man of large business ability and experience. He has a wide acquaintance with commercial conditions throughout the world, and will be able greatly to increase the usefulness



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ATTORNEY-GENERAL MOODY,

The probable occupant of the seat now vacant on the Supreme Court bench.

of that part of the department's work which consists in promoting our foreign commerce. He is likewise a philanthropist and a friend of labor. He has long been usefully employed in trying to improve the condition of the great body of Jews who seek a refuge in this country. He has taken an active part, through the Civic Federation, in seeking to bring capital and labor into sympathetic cooperation. Certainly all the official powers to be vested in him will be intelligently applied to promote the interests of the great mass of workingmen, not in any spirit of demagoguery, but with a large humanity and with a realization that the ultimate interest of both capital and labor is to be promoted by each giving due regard to the prosperity of the other. Mr. Straus was a trusted adviser of both President Cleveland and President McKinley and was in the diplomatic service under each."

This appointment of Mr. Straus, says the *New York Evening Mail*, will bring to the Cabinet "the experience of a student, an efficient public servant, and a conservative but thorough master of public affairs." Dismissing as "unwarrantable prejudice" the sentiments of those who might object to the appointment of Mr. Straus on the grounds of his Jewish blood, the Philadelphia *North American* adds, "No American who is American enough to believe that each man should be judged wholly for what he is will be likely to complain of Mr. Roosevelt's action." Most of the comment on this point is similarly exprest. The *New York Press* declares that it is driven "speechless" by this appointment, but whether from gratification or otherwise we are not told.

The other proposed cabinet changes receive much less attention in the press discussion. The forecasts of the Washington correspondents are virtually sustained by the announcements. Judging from the comments of many newspapers, the *New York Evening Post* is probably right in asserting that "the naming of Mr. Cortelyou for the Treasury will probably excite the most interest." This paper calls attention to Mr. Cortelyou's lack of special training in this line, and while admitting that "he possesses good executive qualities so necessary in the Treasury," concludes :

"We can not help thinking it a matter of some regret, however, that, at a time when the question of currency reform is coming to

a crisis, and when the problem of the Treasury's relation to the market has been greatly complicated by Mr. Shaw's overstepping of the letter of the law, the new incumbent should not be a man of broad experience and of matured and well-known financial views."

The *New York Journal of Commerce* takes this occasion to denounce "the officious meddling" of the present Secretary of the Treasury and adds:

"There is no reason for crediting Postmaster-General Cortelyou, who is to take his place, with any profound knowledge or large ability as a financier, but that we have seldom had in the Treasury Department in recent times, hardly since the days of Hugh McCulloch. Mr. Cortelyou is at any rate a clearer and more level-headed man than the present incumbent, and will doubtless exercise the discretion unfortunately lodged in the office with better judgment. If he only exercises it less it will be an improvement."

Of the other changes, probably that of Mr. Bonaparte from the Navy Department to the Department of Justice is most discut. "As Secretary of the Navy," says the *Baltimore News*, "he leaves behind him an excellent record, but in that post he was not identified with any policy or procedure characteristically his own." He is expected by *The News* to blossom out in his next department and show his ability. Says this paper:

"As Attorney-General, in the present condition of affairs, he may be expected to make a mark along lines for which both his temperament and his ability peculiarly fit him to do work of signal quality. The man who is at the head of the Department of Justice determines in large measure both the attitude of the Government toward the crucial questions of law enforcement in relation to great corporations which are now so vital, and the success of the Government in making its position tell in concrete results. Mr. Bonaparte's ability, industry, and temper alike promise work of no ordinary kind along this line."

Comparing him with Mr. Moody, who leaves the Department of Justice, probably to accept the place vacated by Justice Brown on the Supreme Court Bench, the *New York Times* says:

"Mr. Bonaparte in the Attorney-General's office will be an improvement upon Mr. Moody, who is a good lawyer, but has been too much inclined to agree with the President in all things. It is good for Mr. Roosevelt to be often disagreed with. Mr. Bonaparte is not only a good lawyer, but he is independent to the point of being uncontrollable against his will and belief. Under his charge the Law Department will not run amuck."

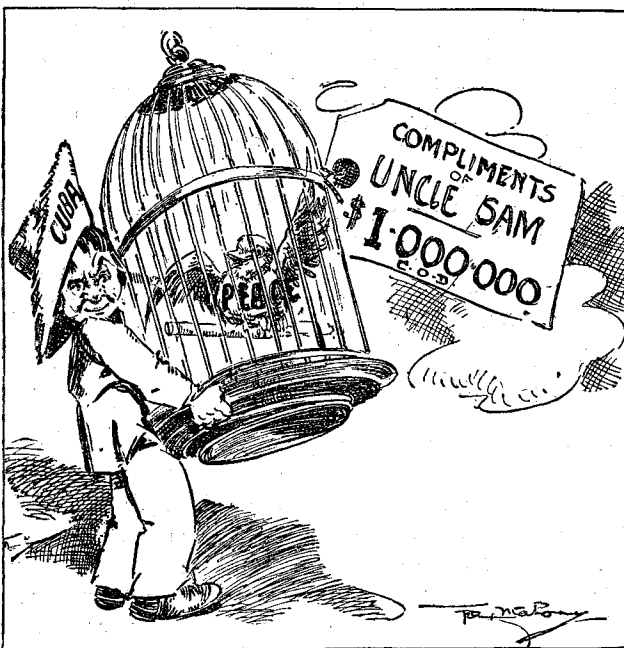
The Ohio Sun comments thus upon the geographical distribution of the cabinet members after the proposed changes are made:

"The State of New York will have the important portfolios of State and Treasury, in the persons of Mr. Root and Mr. Cortelyou, and it also will have the head of the newest Government department, that of Commerce and Labor, to which Oscar S. Straus will be appointed. Maryland will have the Attorney-General, Charles J. Bonaparte; Ohio, the Secretary of War, William H. Taft; Massachusetts, the Postmaster-General, George von L. Meyer; California, the Secretary of the Navy, Victor H. Metcalf; Missouri, the Secretary of the Interior, Ethan Allen Hitchcock; and Iowa, the Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson."

LONDON'S FINANCIAL SUPREMACY THREATENED.

THE action of the Bank of England in suddenly raising its rate of discount from five to six per cent. has created an atmosphere of uneasiness and questioning in financial circles, which the discussions of the financial press reflect. The *New York Journal of Commerce*, for instance, states that the advantage of London in times past has been the "abundance and cheapness of capital in its market," which has resulted in its being the "clearing-house of the world's commerce." In view of the present action of the Bank of England *The Journal of Commerce* is then led to ask, "Is it in danger of losing that advantage?" The situation is thus outlined in this paper:

"The rivalry of other financial centers has been growing stronger with the increase of accumulated capital elsewhere than in Great Britain, and there is a tendency of rates for money to seek a common level. If London can no longer maintain a permanent or general rate lower than that of other great centers of financial activity, she can not hold the same relation to the world's exchanges as heretofore. These will not center so exclusively in her 'clearing-house,' and her dominating influence will wane. In the great development of industrial and commercial activity in the last few years, and the vast extension of credit operations, with a corresponding growth of financial strength, the position of London appears to be becoming relatively less dominant and her power over the currents of exchange less controlling. High rates for money will check foreign drafts and loans and conserve her gold supply, but foreign drafts and loans and low rates for money have been signs of her strength, the source of which was in ample supplies of capital. Can the position of the past be maintained



"Sapristi! What a lovely and expensive gift from my dear uncle!"
—Mahoney in the *Washington Evening Star*.



THE WAGES OF REVOLUTION IS TAXES.
—St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

THE SEQUEL.

in the growing rivalry of Paris, Berlin, and New York for control of capital and power over international exchange?"

To the pressure from this country the present discomfiture of London is generally attributed. Three successive events which make the situation one of almost "dramatic interest" to the United States are pointed out by *The Wall Street Journal*. These are:

"First. The action of Secretary Shaw in making deposits of Government money against engagements of gold for import, thus saving to the importers the cost of interest during transit and putting them in a position of advantage in the world's gold markets.

"Second. The action of the Bank of England in raising its rate of discount in the most sudden and unusual manner to 6 per cent., the highest rate in sixteen years.

"Third. The announcement by Secretary Shaw that he withdraws his order to facilitate gold imports."

This is a victory for American finance, we are told, and so, according to this paper, "the newspaper headlines should not read 'Shaw Comes to the Aid of Wall Street,' but 'Shaw Comes to the Aid of Threadneedle Street.'"

The *New York Journal of Commerce* fails to see in this situation a victory for which our financiers should take credit, but, rather, it urges that the hitch in the Bank of England's customary procedure "should be taken as a cautionary signal to all the world." "It may not be a signal of alarm or of immediate danger," it adds, "but it is a signal warning." The same paper admits that the action of our Treasury Department has precipitated that of the Bank of England by encouraging shipments of gold to this country for the "aid of great speculative operations." This gave rise to the necessity in England for the discouragement of such exports, and the remedy was sought in the sudden rise of the rate of discount. The way to recover the normal rate and relieve the present situation is thus outlined in *The Journal of Commerce*:

"The anchorage of central exchange for the world's markets must be strengthened or there will be danger, not in London alone, but wherever credit is expanded and a demand may be made for the liquidation of obligations. Loans in London must be contracted in volume, and securities held there will be returned. The expansion elsewhere, and especially in New York, must be held in check that money reserves may be adequate and confidence maintained. To this end the brake must be put upon speculation, and care must be taken of legitimate business without putting too heavy a charge upon it in money rates. In this matter our banks have a great responsibility, of which they have not been sufficiently mindful. Some of the strongest of them, allied with great speculative interests, if not controlled by them, have encouraged operations that swell the volume of credit beyond safe limits. The banking community, as a whole, and every banker of sound views and right purposes, should assume an attitude of conservatism and exert an influence for safety. The reckless and unscrupulous should be discountenanced and condemned, or speculative greed will sap the foundations of our unexampled prosperity and topple over the huge fabric of credit that has been built upon them."

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, an authority of the first rank, thinks the Bank of England "has lost little or none of its old-time prestige." In its own words:

"One question which has much to do with the present outlook is the query, frequently put of recent years, whether the Bank of England has or has not lost its traditional power over the foreign exchanges and the foreign money-markets. We should say that the outcome of the 6-per-cent. rate shows that the Bank has lost little or none of its old-time prestige. In so far as the capital and resources of the English joint-stock banks have enlarged with the modern industrial expansion, the part of the money market directly controlled by the Bank of England's credit facilities is relatively smaller. Nevertheless, its power, even from this point of view, is still very great, and the expedients traditionally allowed to it, of forcing concurrence of the market in the Bank rate, gives it a paramount influence if it elects to exercise it.

"In the present case the Bank by its 6-per cent. rate has plainly

controlled the London money-market, which promptly followed the bank in its swift advance. As regards the foreign exchanges, the influence of the Bank of England is in all probability as great as it ever was before. Whether because of Great Britain's free-trade policy, or because of the vast accumulation of capital in a country whose home opportunities for investment are restricted, the sum of British capital placed abroad exceeds that of any nation in the world. More than this, a very great portion of this exported English capital is placed, as it was in the recent borrowings by Wall Street, in foreign obligations with short maturities. It follows that, when the inducement offered by such a foreign market through its higher discount rate has been removed by a rise in the London rate for money, much of this capital will return, and, returning, will move the foreign exchanges in London's favor."

"THE CLANSMAN" IN PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.

PHILADELPHIA afforded a curious instance of the power of the drama in politics, to say nothing of the power of politics over the drama, a few days ago, when an overzealous press agent unwittingly transferred Mr. Dixon's play, "The Clansman," from the theatrical to the political stage in that city. As a consequence, tho the press agent may tremble for his job, Mayor Weaver probably rests content in the conviction that he has steadied the wavering allegiance of the "negro belt" to the Republican organization. "The Clansman," ever since its first presentation a year or more ago, has enjoyed much free advertising because of its alleged tendency to foment ill-feeling between negroes and whites, and to give color to Senator Tillman's prediction of a great racial war in America within the decade. In the preliminary announcements of the play in Philadelphia, it is said, so much emphasis was given to this feature that the Presbyterian and Baptist negro preachers of the town appealed to Mayor Weaver to prevent the performances. The Mayor's answer at the time, according to the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, was that when the same objection was made to the play last year he had deputed a friend to witness it, who had reported that it "had no elements whatever that would incite the population of this city to a race riot." Then certain negro leaders sent out a call to members of their race to march to the theater and stop the performance by a display of force. The result was a negro demonstration some three thousand strong, which for a time seemed to threaten serious rioting, but was ultimately quieted and dispersed by the police with the help of its own leaders. The next day, it appears, the Mayor's refusal to prohibit the play was utilized by his political opponents in the press to cause defection among the large colored population, which is estimated at upward of 100,000. A second conference between the Mayor and fully a hundred of the negro leaders resulted in the Mayor's order for the suppression of the play, an order afterward supported by the court. One amusing incident of the agitation, according to the *Philadelphia Telegraph*, was a strike of forty white oystermen, who attended the performance of Mr. Dixon's play and afterward refused to continue work for a firm that employed negro oyster-openers.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *New York Sun* speaks of the play as "a sacrifice on the political altar." The *Philadelphia Press* asserts that Mayor Weaver "has discharged aright a difficult duty." The *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* remarks:

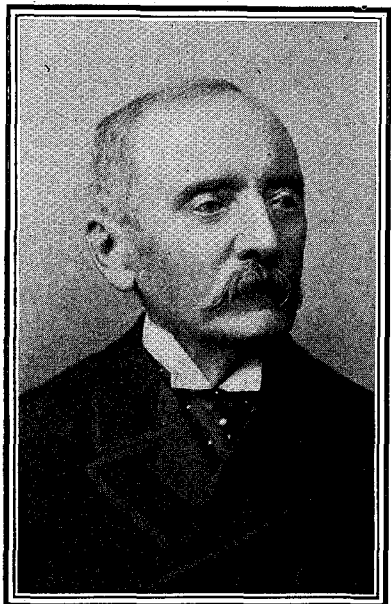
"'The Clansman' has been presented in Rochester and many other cities of the country without disturbance of any kind. This, chiefly, was because the theater managers and the public press generally treated it entirely from a professional point of view. Its character and merits as a play were considered, while the motives and purpose of its author in building his production on race antipathy were kept in the background.

"Recently antagonism between the races in some portions of the country has been intensified, principally through the lawless conduct of white mobs in lynching negro suspects and attacking colored people both in the streets and in their homes."

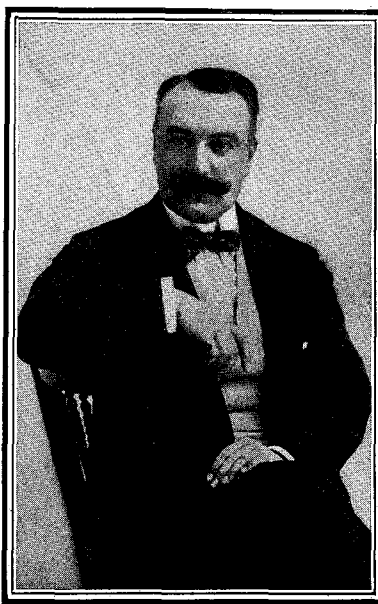
FOREIGN COMMENT.

THE KAISER'S PROBLEMATIC TELEGRAM.

WHEN William II. sent his recent telegram conveying a sharp reprimand to Prince Philip von Hohenlohe for publishing the particulars of the Kaiser's break with Bismarck, the European press were for a moment staggered. Were they to take



PRINCE CHLODWIG VON HOHENLOHE.
"Uncle Chlodwig," the publication of whose diary incensed the Kaiser by its plain-spoken and untimely revelations.



PRINCE PHILIP VON HOHENLOHE,
Who received a scathing telegram from William II. for printing his father's account of Bismarck's dismissal.

it as a huge blunder or a brilliant stroke of *finesse* ? The circumstances attending the incident are as follows: For several months the diary or memoirs of Prince Chlodwig von Hohenlohe, third Chancellor of the Empire, "Uncle Chlodwig" as William II. loved to call him, have been appearing in the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin), a periodical of semi-official authority in outlining Pan-Germanistic foreign policy. In the *Ueber Land und Meer* (Berlin) a further instalment was published just as two volumes of the complete work were passing through the press. The part published in *Ueber Land und Meer* contained an account of Bismarck's dismissal from office, and the supposed cause of it, whereupon Prince Philip von Hohenlohe, the eldest representative of the family, received by telegraph a sharp reprimand from the Kaiser, who brands the publication of these memoirs as being "in the highest degree tactless and indiscreet and wholly inopportune."

The whole European press is in an uproar over this telegram. The Emperor, according to the general German press, is naturally hurt by the opening of "healed wounds," while the German people are painfully reminded of the "uncourtly dismissal from office" of the "greatest man since Luther." According to other journals the Kaiser knew that these memoirs existed and were being published serially. Some papers say that in any case he had no ground for his indignation; others aver that his wrath was feigned, that his telegram was a feint, a stroke of *finesse* , and could not be taken seriously. The Vienna journals are of opinion that he actually prompted the publication of the memoirs with a view to showing Bismarck's dissatisfaction with the Triple Alliance, which William wishes to reestablish. Thus he would justify to Austria his dismissal of Bismarck, who wished for an alliance with Russia to supplant the Triple Alliance.

The Spectator (London) speaks of this telegram as "an opportune indiscretion," and adds that "the Kaiser's annoyance seems excessive; but he is fully entitled to claim for royalty the right to be consulted before such intimate revelations are made." "The

Prince of Hohenlohe," observes the *Figaro* (Paris), "is a malicious tattler, sparing no one, not even William II.," who therefore had cause to be angry. The *Journal des Débats* and the *Temps* (Paris) can not understand the Kaiser's wrath, for the memoirs tell nothing but what all the world already knew. The telegram, declares the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten*, was "an indiscretion," for "the Kaiser had no interest in making public his displeasure at the publication of the Hohenlohe memoirs." Indeed, remarks the *Berliner Tageblatt*, Prince Alexander Hohenlohe and Professor Curtius must have had some one behind them when they issued the work, and it hints that it could not have been done without William's complicity. Thus:

"What motive had Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe and Professor Curtius in publishing these memoirs so inopportune? Whose plans were they carrying out? For it is singular that in a preface they mention the Grand Duke of Baden's permission to publish his letters, the contributions to their work made by the Princess Constantine of Hohenlohe, and the Princess Salm-Hortswar, persons constantly in the presence of the Emperor, and yet no one is found to inform William II. that these memoirs, already known from extracts in the press, were on the eve of being published."

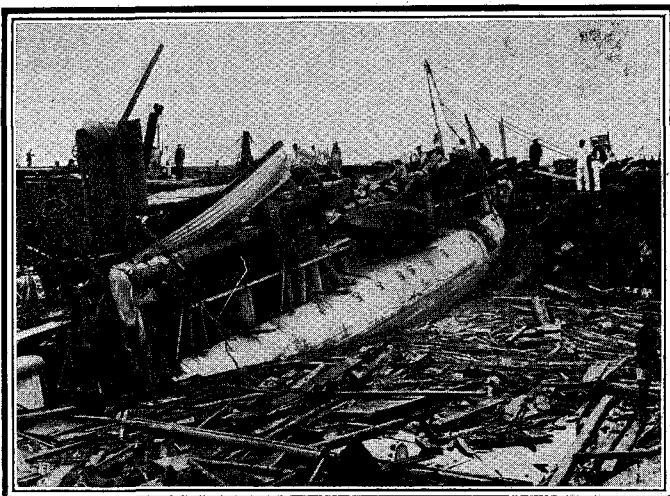
The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) is quite of the opinion that William's motive in sending the telegram was a plain one. He wished, we are told, to reassure Austria, and show to that country that he had dismissed Bismarck for the sake of preserving the Triple Alliance. This paper at the same time announces the fact that von Tschirschky, the German Foreign Minister, in company with Count Monta, the German Ambassador to the Quirinal, and Count Wedel, German Ambassador in Vienna, "will proceed to Rome at once, and ascertain the intentions of the Italian Government in regard to the Triple Alliance, which will naturally and by agreement fall into place again in 1908 unless in the mean time one of its members deserts it." The London *Times* is inclined to take the same view



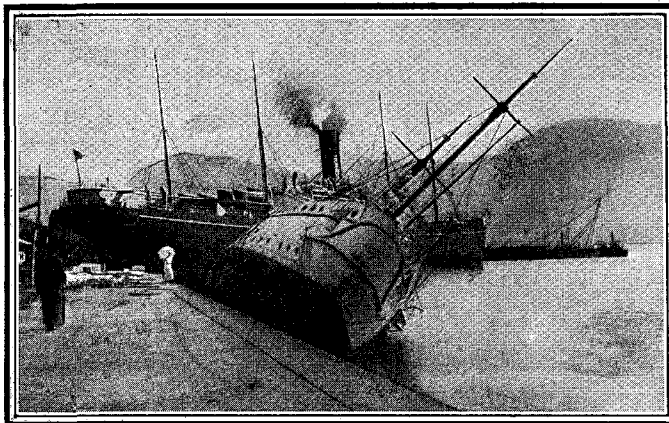
REST, REST, PERTURBING SPIRIT!
KAISER WILHELM—"Donnerwetter! I thought I'd seen the last of you!"
SHADE OF BISMARCK—"The last of me? Wait till you see my revelations!"
—Punch, (London).

of the case and observes that the combined mission to Rome is to be undertaken as a sequel to the Hohenlohe revelations. Says this great organ:

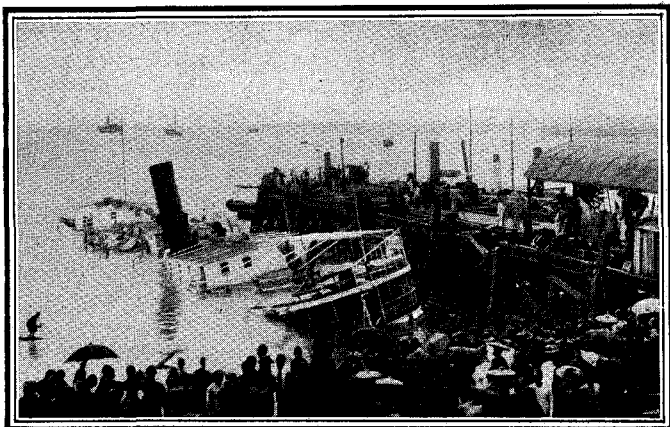
"Germany has been very anxious about her position in Europe



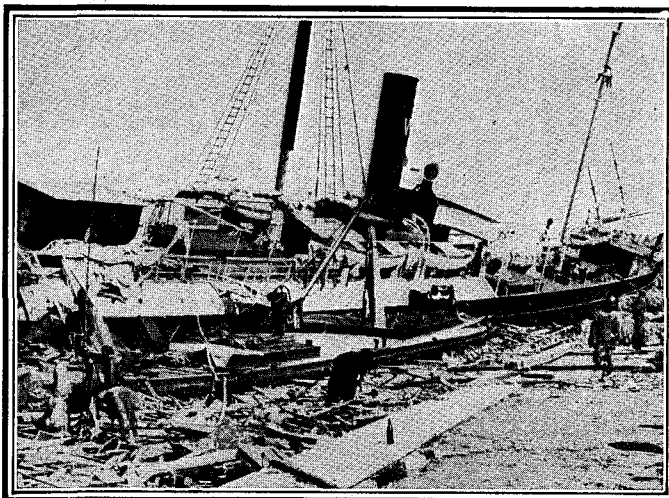
Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.



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Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

SOME OF THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE TYPHOON IN HONGKONG HARBOR.

ever since her blundering Morocco policy taught her how not to gain friends. Doubtless, also, she is anxious to see how far the discord between Austria-Hungary and Italy has thriven under the hand of her agents, . . . while it is possible that Austria-Hungary, while fulfilling in letter and spirit her obligations toward Germany, may see that her relations with Italy can best be safeguarded by direct negotiation."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) confirms to some extent this view of the matter, and says that Austria is pleased by the Hohenlohe *exposé*. He writes as follows:

"The publication of the Hohenlohe memoirs has not created much surprise among well-informed circles in Vienna. Every one knew that one of the causes of Bismarck's fall was to be traced to the attitude which he took toward Russia, whose friendship he coveted for Germany, a friendship incompatible with an Austro-German alliance. The details, however, have been revealed in the Hohenlohe memoirs, whose publication at this moment is looked upon at Vienna as auspicious."

The Vienna *Tageblatt* regrets "the light the memoirs throw upon the policy of Bismarck toward Austria," but remarks that they "show the frankness and sincerity of the Emperor William's policy." But a totally different interpretation is given to the telegram incident by the Vienna *Zeit*, which declares that by sending his telegram the Kaiser has eternally ruined his hopes of an *entente* with Russia—one of the main objects of his foreign policy. We read as follows:

"This is not the first telegram of the Kaiser's which has produced an effect diametrically opposite to the purpose of the sender. All that Germany at present is aiming at is the frustration of Anglo-French diplomacy, the establishment of closer relations with Russia, and escape from threatened isolation. The web of diplomacy has been carefully woven to catch this fly, when suddenly the Kaiser explodes his bomb, and destroys forever his political credit with Russia."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

W. R. HEARST AS THE CATILINE OF AMERICA.

THE coming election of a Governor of New York State has attracted extraordinary attention in the London, Paris, and Berlin papers, interest being especially centered in the person of the Democratic candidate. His social position, as the son of a United States Senator, his great wealth, his daring as an innovator in the realm of journalism, are all noted and commented upon. He is credited with revolutionizing a large section of the American newspaper world; of carrying on a campaign of the most shameless self-advertisement, fearless self-assertion, and bitter arraignment of that very army of trusts, millionaires, and plutocrats to which he belongs. Among others we note a striking article in the Paris *Liberté* in which Mr. Hearst's personal qualities and methods of campaign, his alleged sansculottism, are made the subject of a scathing analysis.

The spirit of Catiline animates the present Democratic candidate for the governorship of New York, says the Paris paper referred to. The unprincipled conspirator portrayed in lurid tints by Sallust and denounced by Cicero in a thunderburst of oratory "has been transferred to the land of the intense life, just at the dawn of the twentieth century." "He was born to be a leader of gangs," we read, "and, having been provided with millions from his cradle, has thus become a power in American public life. He represents a type of demagog at once unique and dangerous." The writer goes on to describe Mr. Hearst's origin, his appearance, and his influence as a representative of "yellow journalism." In the words of the article quoted:

"His face is close-shaven, his chin is brutal, his eyes are steely in tint, and in spite of his short legs and awkward figure, he gives the impression of suppleness and strength. While he is only a mediocre speaker, he employs certain catching phrases which he delivers with the most energetic gestures. His keen instincts as

a fighter are united with a sort of headlong unscrupulousness, and he has managed to put himself in command of a terrible and loathsome army of dependents, whom he leads in battle by exciting in them, at the right moment, the most furious feelings of hatred and rapacity."

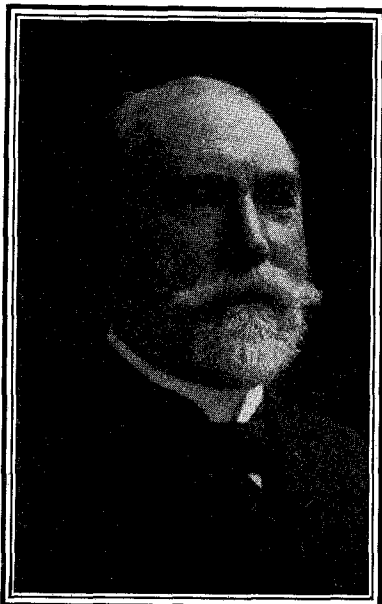
Mr. Hearst came to New York, we are told, with all his plans of conquest ready prepared. He has met with much success. He failed indeed to capture the office of Mayor, altho supported by 225,000 citizens; but "many of his wolves entered into the sheepfold from which he was excluded." His cosmopolitanism is thus described:

"In the multi-colored pages of his newspapers he addresses himself to the members of the motley American family, and makes vast promises to them. In Hebrew he recalls to the Jews the wisdom of King Solomon; to the Italians he recounts in the tongue of Dante the exploits of Garibaldi; he calls upon Frenchmen to remember the immortal principles of '89; he entreats the Hungarians to join hands in his struggles for their independence; he flatters the Germans by speaking to them of Frederick the Great, and has an appropriate word for each nationality."

His failure to become chief municipal officer of New York has only whetted his ambition for a higher post, says this writer, and adds:

"If he came a cropper in running for the mayoralty, only his vanity was really wounded. He certainly gained in popularity from his fall. He was assured that the victory had been stolen from him, and he rose to his feet more loudly proclaimed than ever as the champion of the people's rights, and the people are bound to have the last word. It is thus that he has joined himself to the intriguers who are trying to seize upon the office of Governor and the spoils thereto appertaining. He has gained the support of Tammany Hall, the famous Democratic Club that rules the city, altho at one time he bespattered it with all the mire of his vituperation. The powerful leaders of the Democratic campaign committees unite under him with the municipal Socialists, and thus has been formed a coalition which is bent on carrying New York by storm."

The writer points out that "the crisis is a serious one," for "New York has always been regarded as the pivotal power in American politics." Through the governorship lies the path to the Presidency, and "beyond doubt if Mr. Hearst wins the impending election to Albany, most important changes in the national life of the United States may be expected to result." He proceeds:



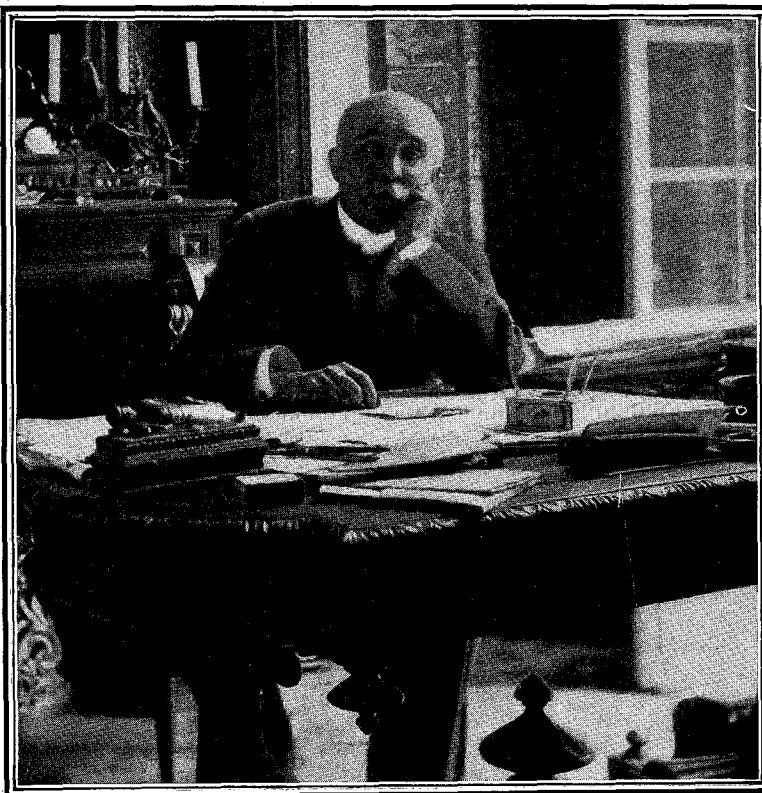
MR. SARRIEN,
Who retires from the presidency of the Council from ill health, not from political defeat.

"Such a success on the part of Mr. Hearst would imply the sudden advance of a demagogic party of formidable strength, and would have great influence on the next choice of a President. Indeed, we may say that the election of the successor to Roosevelt begins on November 6. The issue of the struggle is even more important than ever, when we take into consideration that the United States is every day incurring graver and graver responsibilities in the field of foreign politics."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE NEW MINISTRY AND THE FRENCH CHURCH.

HOW will the new French Ministry treat the church? We learn from the French press that it was the question of the Separation, with its consequences in the inventory riots, that brought Mr. Sarrien into power. He has vacated his place without changing the main situation which he labored to bring about, we are told. The Cabinet will still be just as Republican as before, and just as far from either Socialism or Clericalism and Monarchism. Henri Rochefort remarked that Clericalism and Monarchism were dead and buried at the last French election. If we may judge from Mr. Clemenceau's recent utterances, they will continue to be so, for Mr. Clemenceau declares that he will neither persecute the church, close the churches, nor be dictated to by Rome; at the same time he will enforce the law.

Mr. Georges Clemenceau, Minister of the Interior in the Sarrien Cabinet, who is now President of the Council and Prime Minister of the Republic, has been looked upon as the brains of the French Government. Mr. Rochefort likened him in the *Intransigeant* (Paris) to the furious bull who in the arena at Camargue charged the lion and rent him to pieces. This was on the occasion when the Radical-Republican and Individualist Clemenceau attacked and refuted in a famous speech the Socialist and Collectivist Jaurès. Like other eminent French statesmen he is a journalist, and has used the columns of the *Aurore* (Paris) as a field for exploiting his views and impressing his personality on the public. He places his political

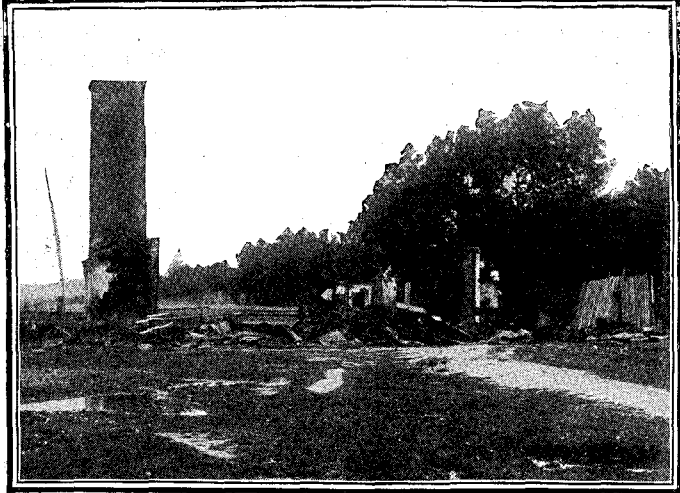


MR. GEORGES CLEMENCEAU,
Successor to Mr. Sarrien. He will carry out the latter's program, "A free church under the law of the Republic."

creed as a Republican above any other rule of action, and adopts in religious matters Mr. Sarrien's maxim, "A free church under the law of the republic." While it is his wish not to deprive the people of their habitual privileges of worship, he thinks those privileges should be enjoyed in accordance with the law. He is



RUINS OF THE MARKET.



REMAINS OF A BURNED BLOCK.

AFTER THE POGROM AT SEIDLICE.

credited with courage enough to defy his party, the Block, in securing the churches to the people; and the Monarchical *Gaulois* says:

"Mr. Clemenceau has a powerful personality, he is original and bold. His bearing is independent and he has the rare hardihood sometimes to brave the opposition of his own party. It is easy to believe that he is quite alive to his responsibility as a French statesman. While all the organs of the Block were crying out for the closing of the churches, Mr. Clemenceau reduced them to silence by his remark, 'So long as I am Minister of the Interior, not a single French church shall be closed.'"

In a recent speech address to his constituents at Var and reported in the *Figaro* (Paris) he rather qualifies this statement, but lays the blame for the church's present position before the law upon the Supreme Pontiff. He speaks as follows:

"The Legislature never dreamed that the Pope would not accept the law. The Legislature decreed that the churches should be put into the hands of public-worship associations. As these associations do not at present exist, what must be done with the churches? The doors, so far, have been kept open. They are, as usual, entered at burials, marriages, and baptisms. It is not proper that their doors should even be closed. It is right that the customary worship should go on as long as family life in this country continues to demand it. It must not be thought, however, that we can continue for ever granting such favor and privilege to the church while she is standing in actual revolt against us."

In another speech delivered at La Roche-sur-Yon, says the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), "he showed all the advantages which the Law of Separation accorded to the church, advantages which we are far from disputing, for we have ourselves more than once enumerated them." The speech thus referred to by Mr. Brunetiere's stanchly Catholic review concludes as follows:

"I perceive that there is a desire on all sides to learn what are the intentions of the Republican Government with regard to this question. Nothing could be more simple to explain. Rome refuses a law which yields her most advantageous privileges. She says, All or nothing. The time has passed when she could claim all. She will have to be satisfied in these days with the rights enjoyed by every one else, under a régime of liberty. We offer you certain privileges. You haughtily reject them. There we drop the matter. We are asked to enter into a discussion, to negotiate. To negotiate with whom? With a foreign power! And what are we to discuss? The rights of France. But no foreign power has any footing on French soil."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Canadian Prosperity.—The increase of productiveness and consequently of wealth in Canada during the past two years is reported to be quite unparalleled. According to the *London Times*, Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada in Lon-

don, has received the following statistics from the Canadian Minister of the Interior:

The wheat crop in Western Canada is now estimated at 85,000,000 bushels; the number of acres under cultivation was 4,500,000, and it is expected that 80 per cent. of the wheat crop will be high grade in quality. The value of the mineral production amounts to \$68,574,707, which is an increase of \$8,500,000 over the previous year. Gold was produced to the value of \$14,486,833, of which \$1,327,200 was furnished by the Yukon Territory. Mining properties in that district have materially advanced in price during the present season, owing to the success of the dredging operations which have been in progress. The total production of pig-iron in Canada during the first six months of the present year was 282,010 tons, as compared with 257,494 tons produced in the first half of 1905.

The number of immigrants landed at Quebec since the opening of navigation is 96,000, while it is expected that 8,000 more will arrive before the season ends. Of the arrivals already registered, over 85 per cent. were of British origin.

The customs revenue of Canada will probably equal \$50,000,000 before the end of the year, the rate of increase being unparalleled in the past history of the country.

SUFFRAGE AND THE NEXT RUSSIAN DOUMA.

THE promised elections of members of the second Russian Parliament have been fixed for January 29, 1907, according to a semi-official announcement, and Premier Stolypine has once more given assurances that the elections shall be fair and free to all "legal" or non-revolutionary parties. The Constitutional Democrats not having entirely recanted or repudiated the Viborg "passive resistance" manifesto, in which the people were urged by some two hundred deputies of the first Douma to refuse to pay taxes or furnish recruits to the present "irresponsible" Government, the Premier treats them as a revolutionary party, and none of the signers of the manifesto will be permitted to stand for re-election. The Ministry itself has declared the Octoberist party to be the party which reflects the wishes of the Government, and will support it instead of trying to form and build up another. But the serious question has been raised by several journals and Stolypinites whether, under the present electoral law, the Government can expect to elect even a strong minority of the next Douma. Fear has been expressed by a national congress of the nobility, by the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), an opportunist organ, and by Menshikoff, a leading "moderate" publicist, that, in spite of all opposition, the radicals will again carry the elections and control the lower house of Parliament. What then? they ask.

Menshikoff writes in the *Novoye Vremya*:

"It is futile to draft bills and frame projects which have no

chance of being adopted by the Douma. The new Douma not only promises to be a revolutionary body, but, as such, it will undoubtedly be dispersed. The elaborated measures will remain in the air.

"What the Government should do is to bend all its energies toward the securing of a Douma capable of work, one obedient to the organic law. . . . It must consider itself as a political party and fight for power as other parties do."

Proceeding, Menshikoff says that the first Douma was a "fraud." It did not represent the nation it professed to speak for; it represented only one party, and that party was in control of the Douma, thanks to the indirect, clumsy, undemocratic, complicated suffrage system. The Government is morally entitled, and indeed bound, to amend the electoral law at once, without waiting for the Douma, and so amend it that the whole nation shall be properly represented in the next Douma.

The Congress of the Russian nobility, in a three-column statement, makes a plea for a new suffrage law, based, not on the principle of majority rule, but on that of proportional representation. It fears that the peasants will vote for radicals, and that the parties of the Left will everywhere obtain majorities. That, it says, would be unjust and pernicious—unjust to the moderates and bad for the country. The statement winds up with this paragraph, which the liberal press notes as remarkable, considering its source:

"In conclusion, the Congress deems it important to point out that proportional representation is one of the planks in the programs of the European Socialists. Our Socialists, following the European example, have put the plank into their program. Thus both the Leftists and the Rightists demand an electoral system providing for minority representation."

The new party of "peaceful regenerationists" is also in favor of the scheme, and the ministerial press is indorsing it. The *Novoye Vremya* says editorially:

"The present system, based on the majority principle, clearly disfranchises whole sections of the population. Take Moscow,



BANKRUPTCY.

FRANCE—"And what of my money?"
STOLYPINE—"The chest is empty! I have not a sou. Apply to the master."

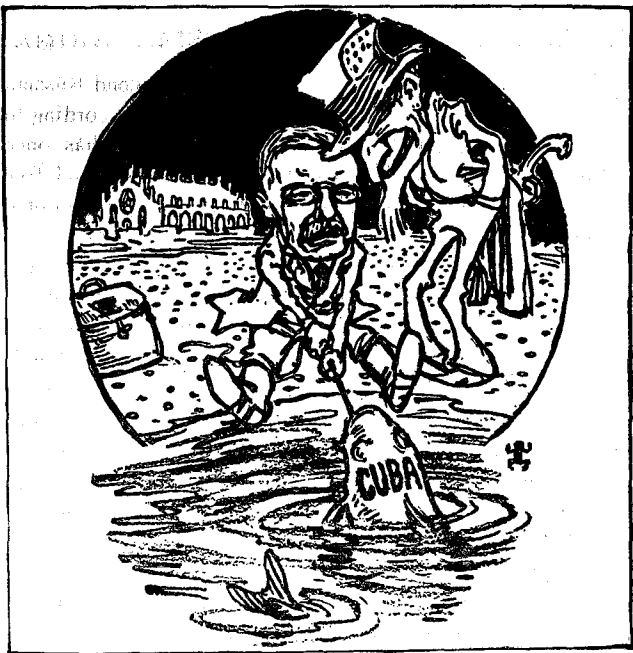
—Amsterdammer.

which had 40,000 voters at the first election. About 15,000 were Monarchists, Conservatives, and Moderates, yet these voters, more than one-fourth of the whole number, had no representative. If they had half of the number, less one, the Constitutional Democrats would still have elected the four deputies allotted to Moscow. Such a state of things can not be regarded as fair or desirable."

The Liberal press note these admissions that majority rule would give the radical parties control as proof that intelligent Russia is profoundly anti-governmental. But it is willing to accept minority representation as an intrinsically sound and just system. Only, it insists that the Douma, not the Government, should revise the suffrage law. Action without the Douma, it says, would be lawless and anarchical, and the Government must not violate the Constitution, which it insists all the radical parties should

obey to the letter.—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

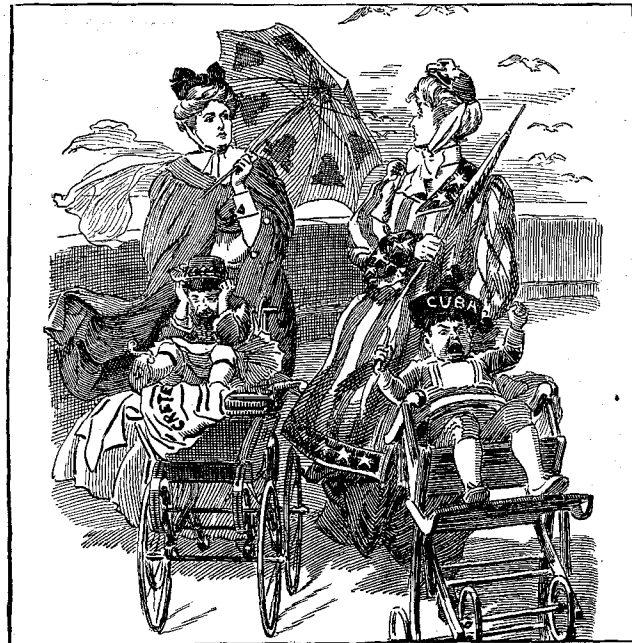
The Russian Deficit.—Mr. Kokovtsoff, Russian Finance Minister, in a private letter to Mr. Stolypine, has admitted that there is a government deficit of \$77,500,000 on the current year. The matter appears to be very serious, and *The New Age* (London) says that Mr. Kokovtsoff is in a position like that of Turgot when the French Minister tried to establish economy just before the Revolution. But the well-informed *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says that the Russian Minister's plans for economy are likely to succeed. The *Gaulois* (Paris) remarks that Mr. Stolypine and his colleague "are certain promptly to restore the finances of the country to a condition of normal soundness." *The Statist* (London) speaks with the authority of a specialist in this matter. Russian finance is sound enough at present, we are told, but the credit of the nation will never be established until foreign loans are negotiated through the Douma; and signs are not wanting that the Russian Government is beginning to realize this fact.



AWAITING HIS OPPORTUNITY.

"Why don't you land him, Teddy?"
"I'm holding on till the Peace Conference Church is over."

—Jugend (Munich).



A PRETTY PAIR.

NURSE EUROPA—"I've got a nice handful!"
NURSE COLUMBIA—"Well! Look at mine!!"

—Punch (London).

THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE NEW NEBULAR THEORY.

SOME of the difficulties in the way of the old nebular hypothesis of Laplace, and the new theory that is gradually coming to be accepted by astronomers in its stead, are stated and explained by J. E. Gore in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, September). In Laplace's hypothesis—for many years the only "nebular theory"—the original mass from which our solar system sprang was regarded as a great globe of gas (or in later forms of the theory, of meteor-swarms) with its center where the sun now is, and extending as far as the most distant planet. Slowly rotating, this mass threw off rings as it gradually contracted by its own gravitation, and these rings eventually consolidated into planets and satellites. Of this theory Dr. Gore says:

"For some years past it has become increasingly evident that the hypothesis must be abandoned for something in better agreement with modern telescopic discoveries. The idea that the planets were formed by the condensation of rings detached from a nebulous mass is a hypothesis for which we find no warrant in the heavens. Laplace's idea of a nebular hypothesis was probably suggested by a consideration of Saturn's rings. But modern researches on tidal action tend to show that this wonderful system was not originally formed as a ring left behind by Saturn during the progress of condensation from the nebulous stage. More probably the matter composing the rings was originally separated from the planet in one mass.

"We see in the heavens numerous forms of nebulae—spiral nebulae, planetary nebulae, etc.—but there is no real example of a ring nebula. Those which have been termed 'annular nebulae' are most probably spiral nebulae seen foreshortened. . . . To any one who still persists in maintaining the theory of ring formation in nebulae it may be said that the whole heavens are against him."

The original idea was that the detached "rings" would break up into separate fragments, which would afterward—by mutual attraction—consolidate into planets. But a mathematical investigation recently undertaken by an American mathematician, John N. Stockwell, shows that two such fragments will approach each other by attraction only until they are sixty degrees apart, and that they will then continue to revolve about the primary body at this distance. Thus the fragments of a ruptured ring would not ultimately consolidate as required by Laplace's theory. To quote further:

"Compelled, therefore, as we apparently are, to abandon Laplace's nebular hypothesis in its original form, are we, therefore, obliged to relinquish all attempts to explain the formation of suns and solar systems from the consolidation of gaseous matter? By no means. The heavens, which are clearly against Laplace's hypothesis, are strongly in favor of a new theory, a new cosmogony, which will probably stand the test of mathematical analysis. This is the evolution of suns and systems from spiral nebulae. Of the half-million nebulae discovered with the Crossley reflector, a large proportion are spiral, and the study of these remarkable and interesting objects will probably form an important portion of the work of future astronomers.

"Laplace's original nebula was gaseous, and a gaseous spec-

trum shows bright lines. But the spectrum of the spiral nebulae is *continuous*, indicating that they have partially consolidated from the gaseous state. We can, therefore, easily imagine that masses might be thrown off or detached from the parent mass by the centrifugal force of the rotation. This seems much more probable than the formation of rings from a highly tenuous nebula. Photographs of spiral nebulae show us masses in the act of being detached from the spiral branches. This is particularly noticeable in the photograph of the great spiral in Canes Venatici [the constellation of the Hunting-dogs], in which we see the process going on before our eyes."

The hypothesis of world-development from spiral nebulae has been carried out with some elaboration in this country by Professors T. C. Chamberlin and F. R. Moulton, whose "planetesimal hypothesis," as they have named it, has already been noticed in these columns. Professor Gore believes that it is not open to the objections brought up against the old nebular theory. He says:

"The new cosmogony will, of course, raise many very difficult questions in celestial mechanics, and will give a considerable amount of work to mathematical astronomers before it can be placed upon a satisfactory basis; but the work which has been already done by Chamberlin and Moulton shows clearly that the spiral theory is far superior to Laplace's nebular hypothesis, which should now be definitely abandoned and consigned to the limbo of unproved theories. The heavens show us thousands of spiral nebulae, which are evidently in a state of rotation round a central nucleus, but which will probably take ages before they have finally consolidated into suns and solar systems. But ages are but moments in the evolution of the stars, and we need not expect to find much evidence of rotation and consolidation during the brief span of human history. Empires rise and fall, dynasties are founded and dissolved, but the heavens move on in their silent course, and the human race will probably have perished before the universe has reached its final destiny."



SPIRAL NEBULA IN CONSTELLATION CANES VENATICI (THE HUNTING-DOGS),
Showing masses in process of detachment.

Strains in an Ocean Liner.

—In an editorial on the great precautions that have been taken to stiffen the hulls of the new Cunarders, *The Scientific American* (New York, October 13) has a word to

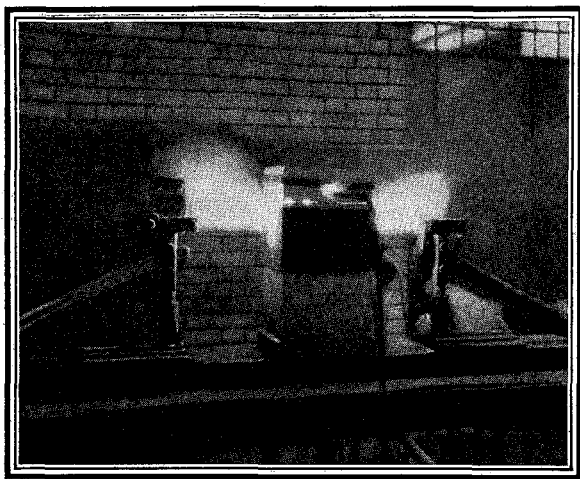
say on the strain to which an exceptionally long vessel is subjected simply by its own weight, as the support given by the waves shifts from one point to another. Says the writer:

"Altho the fact that ships of great length are subjected to enormous bending stresses in a seaway has been long known to naval architects, the general public has little idea how severe these stresses can be. When the ends of a ship are wave-supported, the vessel sags at the center; when the wave is at the center and the ends are comparatively unsupported, it is the ends which sag; but it was only when the transatlantic liner had reached a length of over 600 feet that the effects of this longitudinal bending began to be seriously manifest. It revealed itself in the topmost decks, where rivets would be sheared, steam or other pipes broken, and plates buckled. To provide for the alternate lengthening and compressing of the decks they are now cut in two or more places and sliding joints are provided. Several years ago the writer was on one of the fastest of the German boats when she was being driven, head-on, into a westerly gale, under her full horse-power of 37,000, 'just to see what she could do.' For a while, until the green seas began to smash things up rather badly forward, she did 21 knots an hour. During this trial the sliding joints in the

topmost deck showed a total movement of from five-eighths to three-quarters of an inch, the joints closing up as the ship buried her head in an oncoming sea, and opening out as the wave moved to amidships, while on the deck below the plating showed signs of buckling, and the oakum was squeezed entirely out of the butt joints in the deck planking."

MODERN HIGH TEMPERATURES.

THE attainment in modern industrial processes of temperatures far above any that were dreamed of only a few years ago, and their utilization in a great variety of ways, are treated of by Prof. Robert K. Duncan, of the University of Kansas, in *Harper's Magazine* (October). The highest temperature reached



Courtesy of Harper & Bros.
MOISSAN'S ELECTRIC FURNACE FOR THE DISTILLATION OF METALS.
The tube passing transversely into the furnace contains running water, and upon it the metals condense.

by fuel furnaces, Professor Duncan tells us, registers $1,800^{\circ}$ on the Centigrade scale, at which point fire-clay and porcelain melt. Higher still is that of the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, which reaches $2,000^{\circ}$. But this is only the lowest step in the modern scale of high-temperature production, altho in recent use it has been made to form artificial rubies and to melt quartz. At least a thousand degrees higher is the temperature due to the interesting and wonderful mixture known as "thermit," which Professor Duncan thus describes:

"The industries of the world use for fuel only carbon and the compounds of carbon, but other substances may be used instead. This was discovered by Prof. H. Goldschmidt, of Essen, in the use of aluminum for the production of heat. The difficulty of extracting this metal from its ores lies in the extreme unwillingness of aluminum to part with its combined oxygen. The two elements can be separated only by the application of an immense amount of energy, and this energy is, and must be, given back again when the aluminum reverts to its combined condition. This is the essence of aluminothermics. The innocent-looking mixture which lets loose this energy in a small time and a small space is called 'thermit.' It consists in its usual form of granulated aluminum and oxid of iron; the aluminum wants oxygen, and the iron has it to spare, and there thus lies in the mixture the tendency to an instant and powerful reaction.

"All that is required is a 'trigger' to start it, and this is provided by placing on the top of the mixture as it lies in the crucible a small quantity of magnesium filings mixed with barium peroxide, a mixture that acts like the phosphorus in a match. Now, *very gingerly*, throw a lighted storm-match into the crucible, and in a fraction of the time it takes to tell it there lies in the bottom of the crucible a mass of molten iron, almost boiling—iron whose temperature approximates $3,000^{\circ}$ C.—fully a thousand degrees higher than any temperature in current industrial use, while on the top of the iron lies a slag of the oxid of aluminum, veritable corundum.

"This reaction has received an extraordinary welcome at the hands of practical men. Its applications may, roughly, be divided into two classes—one concerning the engineer, and the other the

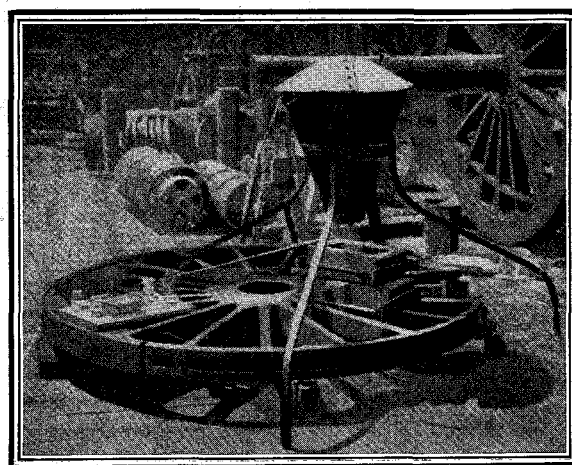
metallurgist. For the engineer, the temperature is so high and the operation is so simple that whenever he wishes, say, to weld together two pieces of iron (an enormous field of utility), he may accomplish it, and accomplish it perfectly, by the intelligent use of this ideal method. For example: by this method has resulted the *continuous rail*—a necessity of the modern trolleys—and altho it was introduced only in July, 1904, nearly every city in the United States is now using it. Another field of application equally large lies in the *repair of solid iron and steel objects*.

"For the metallurgist, the uses of thermit are as varied and as valuable as for the engineer. Thus, in foundry practise, the addition of a form of thermit containing titanium increases the fluidity of cast iron, produces a fine grain, and increases the strength. It is used in the production of nickel-iron alloy, for reviving dull iron, for preventing the phenomenon of piping in making steel ingots, and in many other ways. But the utility of the reaction does not lie only in the production of this high temperature. Instead of oxid of iron, other metallic oxides may be used, with the resulting production of pure metals *free from carbon*—a matter of extreme importance to metallurgical industry.

"Altogether, it may be said that with Goldschmidt's thermit, and the step-up in temperature it has produced, there has been opened up a world of unsuspected powers to man."

Still hotter is the oxy-acetylene blowpipe, which carries us up in the scale to $3,482^{\circ}$, tho the possibilities of application are more limited. Higher still is the wonderful electric furnace, which in its simplest form is only an arc, such as we see in an arc-light, enclosed to prevent the escape of the heat that it generates. Says the writer:

"It consists simply of a powerful electric arc between carbon-electrodes enclosed in a minimum cavity provided by two blocks of limestone. The temperature so produced is fully $3,500^{\circ}$ C., and it is limited to this point only because $3,500^{\circ}$ is the boiling-point of the carbon-electrodes. Out of its blasting, furious heat have arisen many new industries and a new chemistry. In the diadem of factories that encircles the brow of Niagara it may be that the chiefest jewels are these high-temperature industries. There you will find, polished at length into the highest efficiency with the rub of scientific knowledge and sad experience, the Union Carbide Company manufacturing calcium carbid for the production



Courtesy of Harper & Bros.
REPAIR OF DRIVER OF LOCOMOTIVE BY THERMIT.

of acetylene. The carbid companies of the world now employ nearly 180,000 horse-power."

Other uses are the production of the best known abrasive, carborundum; of artificial graphite; of pure phosphorus from the mineral phosphates; of aluminum carbid, used in a new process of extracting metallic aluminum; and finally, the extraction of refractory metals in a state of great purity by distillation. Says Professor Duncan:

"Their preparation now constitutes a special and valuable industry in connection with the manufacture of fine steels. Thus, La Néo-Métallurgie, of Paris, manufactures no less than thirty-two most valuable metals and alloys, whose very names were unknown ten years ago—substances such as manganosilicid of

aluminum—and others of equally fearsome sound and high industrial interest. Another company, the Société d'Electrochimie, also of Paris, is devoting most of its energy to the manufacture of ferrosilicium alone."

Finally, the great temperature of this furnace has been used by its inventor, Henri Moissan, the French chemist, to produce real, tho very small, diamonds. The electric furnace is for the present the top-notch of available industrial high-temperature production, altho Professor Duncan ends by telling us that a temperature of no less than 5,200° has been reached in England by Sir Andrew Noble, by exploding cordite in closed vessels. Whether such methods will have industrial value in the future, time alone can tell.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN LOCOMOTIVES.

A COMPARISON between the tendencies in locomotive-building in Europe and this country is made in the course of a volume entitled "La Locomotive Actuelle" (The Locomotive of To-day) by Maurice Demoulin, a French engineer. This book deals particularly with powerful types of engines evolved during recent years, and the author believes that development has not reached finality, and that, however powerful the modern engine may be, the future will see a notable advance. His comparison between our own and foreign locomotives is thus summarized by a reviewer in *Engineering* (London, October 12):

"He points out that in America design has run toward the production of heavy engines, and that even if the limits of weight have now been reached, improvement in output of power may easily be sought in the perfecting of mechanism and the lightening of parts, so that the weight shall be in those portions of the machine where weight means power, as, for instance, the boiler, instead of unnecessarily heavy wheels, frames, or rods, etc. On the other hand, certain Continental countries have, up to the present, kept weights down as much as possible; but loading-gages still admit of considerable increase in the size of locomotives, and the limit of power has not yet been reached. Stated concisely, recent American practise has a tendency toward the increase of power simply by the somewhat rough-and-ready process of increase in weight, while British and Continental practise favors extracting the maximum of power from a locomotive of minimum weight consistent with the work it is called upon to perform. The fact that American designers have to some extent gone off along these lines does not preclude their ideas from adoption in other countries, and the book forms a striking record of the success attending the adoption in other lands of ideas emanating, at least in prototype, from American shops. . . . It is frankly admitted that many of the types of modern locomotives had their origin across the Atlantic. While, on the one hand, American engineers of the present day realize the desirability of following the lead of Europe in the matter of improvements of detail, etc., it is only right that their due should be given them in cases in which their enterprise lay at the bottom of subsequent success elsewhere. To cite one notable example, the 4-4-2 type, originating in America, has been developed in engines conspicuously successful in France, in the form of the De Glehn compounds; and in England, for instance, in the '251' class of wide fire-box engines on the Great Northern line."

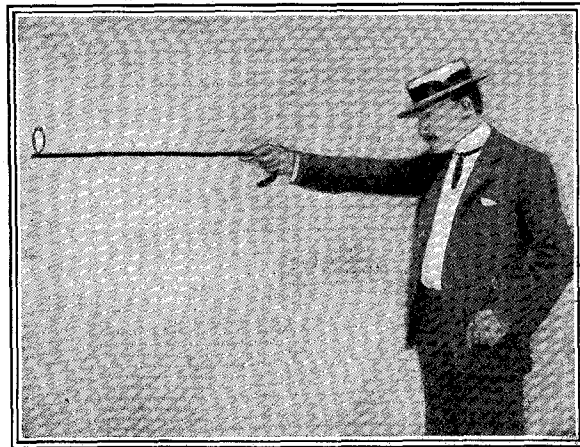
Growth Prevented by x-Rays.—The assertion that the application of the Roentgen rays may stunt growing animals or plants has been tested by a German physiologist, Dr. Försterling, and found to be justified. In the *Centralblatt für Kinderheilkunde*, as abstracted in *The Medical Record* (New York, October 13), he reports that he has found a distinct inhibition of growth in various young animals when these were subjected to x-ray exposures of even ten minutes' duration, and the same effect was noted on the buds of different trees. Says the writer:

"These exposures were less than those ordinarily used for therapeutic purposes, but seemed to be accompanied in every instance by a well-marked effect. The latter was less, however, in older animals. The writer thinks we should, therefore, endeavor to restrict the use of this therapeutic measure in small children to

cases of malignant neoplasms and lymphatic leukemia. When it is found necessary to apply the rays, all other portions of the body should be amply protected and the exposures should be limited in time and not repeated at too frequent intervals, in order to avoid a cumulative effect. Unfortunately we are not acquainted with the minimum dose of this agent by which a deleterious effect may be produced, and not until a device for measuring the rays is discovered can a solution of this difficulty be hoped for."

A TUBELESS TELESCOPE.

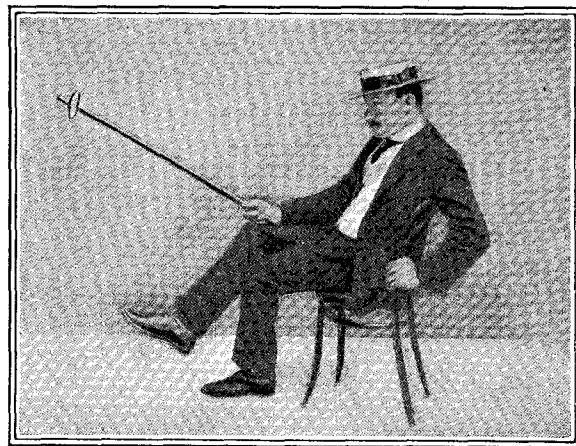
A SIMPLE telescope, consisting of but one lens and named from this circumstance the "unilens," is described by a writer in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, October). This



"UNILENS" AT FULL FOCUS.

device, the invention of Major Baden-Powell, is an application of a long-familiar principle which seems not to have been practically applied before, to any extent. Says the writer:

"It consists merely of a convex lens, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, having a focal length of about 6 feet. This, mounted temporarily at the end of a stick, enables an enlarged view of distant objects to be obtained, the maximum magnification being about 4 diameters. Considering the extreme simplicity and low cost of the appliance, it should form a most handy glass for all ordinary purposes, com-



AN EASY POSITION.

paring favorably as regards power with the cheaper opera- and field-glasses. As now designed, the glass is mounted on a metal base from which projects a small screw, and it may thus be readily affixed to any walking-stick, etc., while, being so small and flat, it can be carried in the waistcoat pocket.

"Tho there may be no special novelty in this appliance as an optical instrument, yet as a practical means of observation it should prove of great value to almost all observers of nature. As an astronomical instrument it can, of course, hardly claim a high place, yet so simple and portable an apparatus has its uses. We know how useful even a low-power opera-glass can be in looking on the heavens, and many features are thus clearly shown which are not perceptible to the naked eye. For instance, on looking at

the Pleiades through the 'unilens' eight stars can be discerned, altho it is seldom that more than six are visible to the unaided vision. The naturalist will certainly find this portable glass of great assistance in watching birds and beasts even at a few yards off, at which distance they are greatly magnified. The botanist, too, may find it of use in examining plants out of reach.

"This glass has the great advantage of always being in focus. The further it is held from the eye the greater is the magnification. But if it be merely held in the hand at arm's length it is a great aid to natural sight, and is most useful in the theater or even picture-gallery or cathedral. When on the end of a stick, and the stick held at arm's length, that is to say, when the glass is approaching six feet from the eye, objects are seen at the greatest magnification, altho they then begin to get slightly blurred.

"It need hardly be said that such a glass is not suitable to all eye-sights. Those slightly affected by myopia, or short-sight, do not see well through the single lens. But if these persons use a concave eye-glass as well, not only will they see clearly through the 'unilens,' but will improve their sight under ordinary circumstances by the habitual use of the eye-glass."

THE GLASS OF THE FUTURE.

A NEW process of making quartz glass in much larger quantities than has hitherto been possible has been discovered by Dr. Arthur L. Day, of the Carnegie Geophysical Laboratory in Wash-



INTERIOR OF GEOPHYSICAL LABORATORY, WASHINGTON,
Where the new method of making quartz-glass was discovered.

ington—so we are told by René Bache, who contributes an article on this institution to *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, November). This discovery, which was made incidentally by Dr. Day, while working with quartz in the electric furnace, may be of considerable importance. Quartz glass is simply quartz melted and allowed to cool without recrystallizing; but this substance was regarded, before the invention of the electric furnace, as practically infusible. Even with this powerful aid it has hitherto been obtained only in minute quantities. Says Mr. Bache:

"The importance of this discovery may be judged from the circumstance that the substance in question, hitherto obtained only in small globules, is literally worth its weight in gold.

"Out of these globules, fused together, small vessels and even lenses have been made; but Dr. Day, by the employment of the high temperatures and pressures he has at command, has succeeded in turning out plates of quartz glass, beautifully clear and almost entirely free from bubbles, six inches long by two inches wide and three-quarters of an inch thick. This he accomplishes by melting pure quartz crystal in a thin graphite box inside of an electric furnace, under 500 pounds to the square inch, utilizing an alternating current to produce a heat of over 2,000 degrees.

"Ordinary glass melts at 700 degrees; quartz glass will stand 2,000 degrees. In a quartz-glass vessel, gold, copper, or silver may be melted, or even distilled—that is to say, vaporized—without injuring the receptacle. If a window of the material were put into a fireproof steel safe, and the latter were exposed to the fiercest flames, the safe would suffer greater damage than the window.

Common glass breaks with heat because it expands; but quartz glass expands almost not at all; and hence cold water will not break it if poured over it when it is white hot. What a material for the lamp-chimneys of the future, to be sure!

"Another point of interest about quartz glass is that it transmits freely the ultra-violet rays of light, to which ordinary glass is almost entirely opaque. Thus it is very superior to the latter as material for lenses of photographic cameras, giving sharper images; and by its aid astronomers should be able to extend much further than hitherto their observations on the spectra of distant stars. But for its expensiveness—for it is likely to continue to be extremely dear—it would doubtless soon replace common glass wherever heat resistance was wanted."

A NEW THEORY OF SLEEP.

THE more complex and difficult the phenomenon, the greater the number of explanations. What is the precise function of sleep? What is the physiological difference between sleeping and waking? These questions have been debated by physicians for many centuries. Explanations are various and contradictory. Thus we have Manaseine's psychological theory that sleep is a time of rest for consciousness, while the histological theory of Rabe and others attributes sleep to a drawing-in of the nerve-cells that interrupts their connections. Howell's hypothesis is that sleep is due to lack of blood in the brain, while, on the other hand, Czerny and Schleich conclude that it is due to excess of blood in that organ. Again, the various chemical theories hold that sleep is induced by toxic substances generated by the nervous system. With these probably should be classed the new theory of Dr. Alberto Salmon, who maintains that sleep is induced by the internal secretion of the pituitary gland, situated near the root of the nose. Says an editorial writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, September 22) in substance:

He submits that somnolence is characteristic of tumors of the pituitary body. In sleeping sickness a hypertrophic pituitary body is found. Somnolence is also noted in infectious diseases in which there is chronic meningitis and there is congestion or inflammation of the pituitary body (influenza). Certain intoxications and autointoxications experimentally induce hypersecretion of the pituitary and cause somnolency. Obese persons are often very sleepy. Somnolence is also found in all conditions causing a congestion of the hypophysis, such as epilepsy and injuries to the head.

On the other hand, insomnia is noted in degeneration of the pituitary gland; in the late stages of acromegaly, when the gland is partly destroyed; and in all conditions which favor atrophy or destruction of the pituitary body, as in old age, in inanition, in arteriosclerosis, in severe acute or chronic infections and intoxications (phthisis and cerebrospinal meningitis, atropin-poisoning, chronic morphin and alcohol-poisoning, etc.).

All these considerations, together with the connection of the pituitary gland with the nutrition of the nerve centers, serve as a basis for Salmon's theory that sleep is due chiefly to the secretion of the pituitary gland. The isolation of this secretion and the injection of it experimentally into animals to induce sleep would, if successful, offer a more convincing proof of this theory than any adduced as yet by Salmon.

The Remedy for Railway Accidents.—That the absolute automatic block is the only effective remedy for railway collisions is asserted by H. A. Towne in a letter to *The Railway Age* (Chicago, October 12). Mr. Towne recalls that in early railway operations, before the introduction of the telegraph and train-dispatching, train movements were governed by printed rules so that conductors and engineers were wholly responsible for the movements of their trains. Thus they had a chance to demonstrate their skill and ability in getting their trains over the road with the least possible delay; they were self-reliant, interested, and ambitious; and the writer believes that they were altogether a superior class of men to their successors of the present day, who are subject to orders with no opportunity for self-help. The

old order of things is of course impossible in these days of crowded tracks, yet Mr. Towne believes it might be approached more nearly than at present by the use of the automatic block. He says:

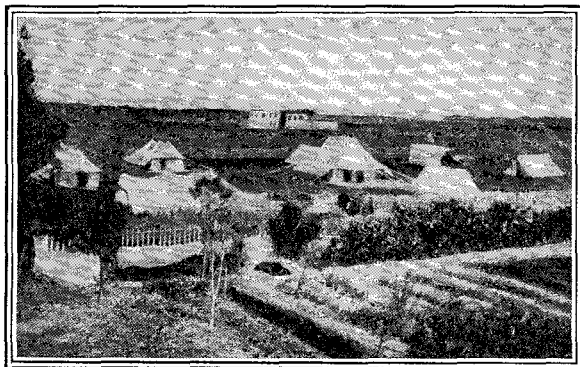
"There will continue to be difficulties under the present system, and the only real remedy in sight is the absolute automatic block, which is already in use on some roads. It is claimed that its general introduction is too expensive to be considered, but it will be remembered that the same objections were raised to the Miller platform, the automatic couplers, and the air-brake, for freight-cars particularly. But all these have at last come into use, and railway companies could not now dispense with any of them. The enormous traffic of the present day could not be handled with the old hand-brake and link-and-pin couplers. It is therefore evident that instead of being expensive, these improvements have become a source of great economy as well as efficiency.

"The same would be true to a greater degree with the absolute automatic block system. It would do away with many unnecessary rules and regulations, and only a few train rules would be needed. All trains could proceed under schedule without orders, depending upon their class for rights to enter a block. Under this system train-dispatching would not be necessary, except in cases of wreck or other emergencies. Trainmen would be the masters of their own trains, subject to schedule rights. They could proceed without orders under the protection of the absolute block; they would commence to think for themselves again; their individuality of old would be restored; they would have a reputation to work for; there would be rivalry for the best performance; they would become better men for the confidence reposed in them, and train service would be greatly improved."

A TRAVELING HOSPITAL IN THE DESERT.

THE flying dust of the desert is particularly hard on the eyes. Thus Egypt is the home of eye diseases, with which a very large proportion of the population is afflicted. The Government is seeking to alleviate these conditions by sending around traveling hospitals, which go from place to place to give the sufferers proper treatment. From an article in *La Nature* (Paris, September 29), by Jacques Beyer, we learn that Sir Ernest Cassel has given to the Government of the Khedive \$300,000 to establish these traveling ophthalmologic hospitals. Says this writer:

"The Government at Cairo accepted the offer gratefully, and the health commission of the Ministry of the Interior entrusted Dr. McCallan, a London oculist of distinction, with the organization of the service. It must not be assumed that the 'automobile clinic' of the English practitioner is so comfortably arranged as that once built for the Prince of Oldenburg by Mr. Jeantaud. When Dr. McCallan and his aids travel, their caravan is more like a military or a gipsy camp, as the accompanying photographs show. They carry with them tents which were pitched for the first time on the outskirts of the populous city of Menufieh in the Nile



THE TRAVELING HOSPITAL AT MEDINET-EL-FAYOUM, EGYPT.

delta, and they chiefly treated the ophthalmia due to the impalpable dust raised by the terrible *khamsin*, a burning wind that blows with violence in Egypt during fifteen days at the time of the equinox.

"The traveling hospital, as organized by Dr. McCallan, consists

of twelve tents. In the largest of these the surgeon performs operations; in a second he lives, and the others shelter his native assistants, the patients, and the nurses. The climate of Egypt sometimes makes the nomadic life uncomfortable. In January the cold is much sharper on the banks of the Nile than in France or



DR. MCCALLAN PERFORMING AN OPERATION IN THE OPEN AIR.

England, while in June the heat melts butter in the pots where it is kept. Thus operations can not always be performed in the open air, and Dr. McCallan was obliged to abandon his traveling clinic temporarily in July, transferring his patients to the government hospital at Damietta. . . . When the heat of the sun had moderated, the practitioner resumed his ophthalmoscope and other instruments and organized another traveling hospital, which he took to Caliub in Lower Egypt. At present, as we learn from our contemporary *Le Caducée*, the hospital, directed by Dr. McCallan in person, is in the wonderful oasis of Medinet-el-Fayoum, and in the course of the last year 18,943 Egyptians have resorted thither for the treatment of some malady of the eye. Other traveling hospitals are in preparation, and this institution has had the honor of an official visit from Lord Cromer, the representative of England in Egypt."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE discovery that the center of a cake of artificial ice is generally opaque, while the part first frozen—the outside—is generally clear, has been made by Sacerdote, as reported in *La Presse Médicale*. Says *The Medical Record*, in an abstract: "As the water freezes slowly, all the impurities are pushed away from the part first freezing. Whatever the character of the water which is frozen, that obtained by melting the outer, clear parts is almost perfectly pure, while the central, opaque parts contain the impurities. Bacteria do not escape this law but will be found centrally congregated."

"If you could keep the frost away from a tomato-vine for a couple of years it would get to be a fair-sized tree," says *The Texas Farmer*. "This occurs sometimes in Florida—in years when the Frost King leaves that State alone. By the same sign, you can plant tomatoes in the winter in Florida and have them grow all the spring and summer and fall, and under the right conditions they become very large. The midrib of the leaf of such a tomato plant will grow to be eighteen inches long, a veritable tree limb. . . . Six feet is the height to which the tomatoes should be trained, and pruned to a single stem. They can be made to grow ten or fifteen feet as well, but this is an inconvenient height."

"In Algeria," says *The Spatula*, "the cultivation of 'vegetable sponges' is now making progress. The cultivation of this plant (of which about ten species are known and cultivated in the warm regions of Asia and Africa) is fairly extensive in the environs of Algiers and Oran. Prior to maturity the fruit is edible; when the stage of ripeness has been passed, however, the pulp becomes separated from the fibrous matter, which then forms the spongy mass termed the 'vegetable sponge.' Fine specimens, when carefully bleached in a weak lime bath, are sold at from 3½ to 4½ pence [7 to 9 cents] apiece. Paris is at present the chief market for most of the vegetable sponges grown in Algeria. They are highly suitable not only for toilet and bathroom, but also for domestic purposes."

"The obstacle to salvage at great depths is the pressure," says *The Marine Review*. "Little is attempted beyond a depth of 50 feet, by reason of it. With his new diving-suit, M. de Pluvy, the French hydraulic engineer, has, however, made considerably more than 100 descents, reaching depths of 150 to 300 feet—much below the limits of ordinary diving. No air is received from the outside. The dress consists of an armor of sheet metal from one-fifth to one-third of an inch thick, with joints and coupling points of pressed leather and rubber, and a helmet with two cylindrical regenerating chambers attached. The air circulating through the helmet has its oxygen continually renewed by chemicals in these chambers, regulating valves keeping the pressure in the helmet constant at all depths. Mounting and descending are effected by a cable carried on a drum driven by an electric motor, and this cable also carries the current needed for the respiratory apparatus. The diver communicates with the surface by telephone, while wires run from the armor to electric lights that show the working of the different parts of this complicated 'dress.'"

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

FUSING THE OLD AND THE NEW THEOLOGIES.

IT is quite an innovation in the exciting ups and downs of theological debate and discussion in Germany that voices are now heard among the conservatives demanding with some firmness that there shall be a reconstruction of theology based on the new knowledge of the Scriptures, but not subversive of the old faith. Hitherto it has been the advanced men who have claimed that the two schools and their teachings are not necessarily exclusive, but can live and labor harmoniously together in the universities and in the churches, while the conservatives have insisted that there is no common ground between the two. The chief champion of this "new theology of the old faith," Superintendent Kaftan, of Kiel, has been a leader in the practical administration of church affairs, while his main opponent in the conservative ranks has been Professor Grützmacher, of the University of Rostock. The debate on Kaftan's work, "Modern Interpretation of the Ancient Faith," has been carried on mainly in the columns of the Lutheran *Kirchenzeitung* (Leipsic). In a recent issue of this journal the editor gives a summary of the whole debate, with observations and conclusions that doubtless reflect the convictions prevalent in conservative circles in Germany. The gist of his argument is that there is a kernel of truth in the demands made for the reconstruction of the doctrinal expression of the faith of the church, and that this kernel should be used by the church without in any way changing its fundamental standpoint in reference to the Scriptures. The views of the *Kirchenzeitung* are doubtless representative and substantially are the following:

We should be exceedingly careful not to condemn a type of theological thought as heretical simply because it is new. It is quite conceivable that development and growth can take place in theological science without a change in the Biblical basis. The history of the church in Germany plainly teaches this. We need only recall the case of John Arndt, the author of "Wahres Christentum," the greatest prayer-book in the German Protestant Church. In his day he was charged with heresy; yet no man's writings have done more in the interests of positive religious thought than this popular work. When Professor Frank, of Erlangen, began the publication of his great work on "Christian Theology," he was at once accused of changing the character of positive evangelical doctrine; yet the records of the past two decades show that no class among the ministers of Germany are more devoted to Biblical truths than are the pupils of Professor Frank.

In the opinion of the *Kirchenzeitung* it will be the part of wisdom to remember such cases when a new type of theological science is claiming recognition from Christianity. It qualifies its position as follows:

Naturally such recognition can not be granted to any school which, by destructive criticism, deprives the Scriptures of their divine and authoritative character and robs the church of its Biblical foundation. But within the limitations of the Scriptures there is room for a positive theology of a progressive type that is both Scriptural and true at the same time. There is a possibility, and perhaps a need, of a "modern theology of the old faith." In fact, not a few within the orthodox rank are convinced that if theology is to continue to be a real factor in the life of the people there must be a reconstruction in its form; that it must put aside its old Greek garment and put on a new garb in which the entire intellectual and spiritual life of our modern times is clad.

This concession of the conservative *Kirchenzeitung* does not meet with the approval of other journals representing this school of thought. In discussing the work of Kaftan the majority insist that there is an impassable gulf fixed between the old and the new theologies and that a compromise can be effected only by the sacrifice of essential principles by one or both parties. This is especially the opinion of the *Alte Glaube* of Leipsic, which charges

Kaftan with a sacrifice of essentials at every place where he has come to an understanding with advanced theology. Rather singularly, extremes meet here too. In a lengthy account of Kaftan, by Professor Bousset, in the *Theologische Rundschau*, this able advocate of progressive theology declares that Kaftan can not possibly adhere to the old theology and yet stand shoulder to shoulder with the new. From both conservative and advanced sides it is accordingly maintained that a fusion of the two theologies under the existing circumstances is out of the question. The *Kirchenzeitung*, which really had not pleaded for such a fusion, but only for reconstruction of the old, does not attempt to prophesy just what the details of this reconstruction will be, except to say that it must continue to be both Biblical and confessional. The new creed will be in accordance with the superior knowledge which modern science has brought forth with reference to the Scriptures. On this subject even the most conservative must recognize that positive progress has been made, which naturally was not utilized in the construction of the old doctrinal systems.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE VISIT OF THE GIPSY EVANGELIST.

A UNIQUE type of an evangelist is at present preaching in the United States. "Gipsy" Smith, recognized by the federated Free Churches of England as their foremost evangelist, is engaged, under the auspices of the Congregationalists, in a "revival" tour that will extend over the next five months. These meetings, begun in New York, have been participated in also by Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians. The large cities of the United States will be visited. Some elements of romance attach to his career, as will be seen in this sketch printed by *The Outlook* (October 27):

"His sobriquet picturesquely designates his origin—the child of gipsy parents, born in a tent, and roving the country with the tribe till he was seventeen years old, when he fell under the influence of Mr. Ira D. Sankey. He at once followed the lead of General Booth, of the Salvation Army, into the squalor of East-London slums. There and elsewhere among the lowly he served his apprenticeship for many years, educating himself meanwhile on the basis of four-weeks' acquisitions in a Cambridge school, steadily winning respect, esteem, and public confidence, and by his success with the multitudes attracting professional preachers to learn the secret of his power. It is very simple—not a theology or a doctrinal formula, but a genuine sense of personal experience with a Great Companion and Captain. With the varying theologies grouped about this he does not concern himself. With this experience he appeals straight to the conscience and the heart."

Enthusiastic tributes are paid to the style as well as the spirit of this man, whose preaching is said to have moved the Rev. W. J. Dawson to turn to the evangelistic field. In *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York) we read an estimate by the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D.D., as follows:

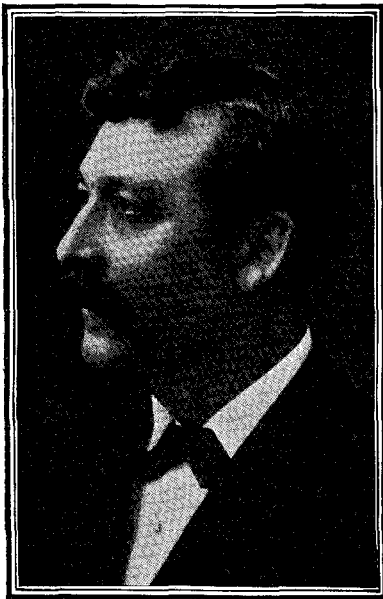
"Such a man could not be hidden. His style acquired unusual beauty, dignity, and force. A great London daily said of him that his speech was one of the finest expositions of the possibilities of Anglo-Saxon extant since John Bright ceased to speak. He came fragrant from the woods and the riverside, with the inspiration of his rich experiences of the Gospel and his love for his fellows informing every word and action. He entered the foulest haunts of our great cities, and God gave him such a charisma as enabled him to pluck the prey from the teeth of the mighty.

"But beyond any native and acquired gifts is the evident presence in the man of the superior life of God in Christ Jesus. This common source of all our higher energies took shape and use in him as an evangelist, an artless, intense, transparent, and overwhelming messenger of God to men about the primal concerns. His work reminds you in some of its salient features of Mr. Moody's first mission in Britain, when the Scotch universities and the slums of cities alike rendered tribute to the kingdom. He has wisely abstained from dogmatizing about theological issues and

controverted points. The center of faith for him is not a creed nor a book, but, a Person and a Life. And a gipsy camp furnished the pulpit of Dr. Alexander Maclaren with the only evangelist, save the doctor himself, who has stood there."

The Congregationalist (Boston) prints a private letter from Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis to Dr. McElveen, of Boston, from which we give an extract:

"Last night I heard Gipsy Smith for the first time. To his simplicity of style he adds a marvelous gift of persuasion. My judgment is that there were only a handful of people in his audience who represented the unchurched and non-Christian class. Fully twenty men arose to his appeal, and most of these, I think, went into the lecture-room to meet the pastors. If there had been a thousand non-Christian men present, I think Smith would have lifted nine hundred of them to their feet. I hope the press of the country will not make the mistake of saying that Gipsy Smith is not a strong man. The test of a sermon is, 'Does it do the thing needed?' You have many preachers in Boston whose sermons are stronger, tested as illustrations for literature, but I venture the assertion that not one of them is as strong when put over against the end in view. Gipsy Smith is most lovable, and every drop of blood in his veins



"GIPSY" SMITH,

A self-taught evangelist whose style is said to be "one of the finest expositions of the possibilities of Anglo-Saxon extant since John Bright ceased to speak."

is sincere. He can do for the working people of this country and the unchurched classes what Moody did for his generation. He ought to be kept here for five years."

As evangelistic efforts meet with less favor than formerly it may be interesting to note the conservatism of Gipsy Smith's methods in view of his extraordinary success. From *The British Monthly* we quote his own account of his methods, given in an interview with that paper. He says:

"I have no after-meetings. My first meeting is my last. The service is one, from the opening hymn to the benediction. When the sermon is over, I ask for silent prayer for a few moments, and at the same time I request those who have been impressed and who desire to live a new life to rise and lift their hands, and then to quietly resume their seats. This plan has the advantage of leading doubters to commit themselves. The mere fact that a man has risen and held up his hand is for many a one the decisive step. The move to the inquiry-room follows naturally. I then ask the anxious to pass into the inquiry-room, my workers leading the way. I myself do not leave the platform or pulpit until the whole service is over. I make it a rule not to speak personally to the inquirers, and for five reasons: First, when I have brought a man or woman so far, I wish to retire into the background. I do not want them to depend on me or to see me any more. The personal element must as quickly as possible be eliminated. Then again, if I were to deal with individuals, I should be obliged to leave out some at least among the scores or hundreds who would desire to speak to me. This would have a very bad effect from every point of view. A third reason is that my entrance might cause a little commotion, and undo the good work which was going on. It would not be fair to the ministers and other helpers that their solemn dealing should be interrupted. Last of all, there is no need for me in the inquiry-room. When a man is anxious to know his Lord, he is like a drowning struggler, glad to grasp at any hand that will help him. Experience has taught me these lessons."

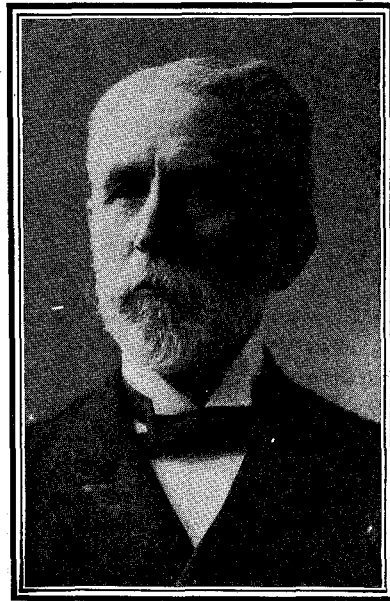
EDUCATIONAL WORK OF MISSIONARIES IN THE EAST.

TO the foreign missionary must be credited the introduction of modern education and the modern practise of medicine and surgery into the East and the Far East, declares the Rev. James L. Barton, D.D., foreign secretary of the American Board. These statements are to be found in an article interpreting the achievements of the past hundred years of American foreign missions contributed to *The North American Review* (October 19). First, of those efforts of a general educational tenor, the writer speaks as follows:

"The condition of the Sandwich Islands in 1820 is too well known to require description here. The people were not cannibals, but they were not far removed from the lowest and most degrading savagery. Missionaries set up there the first printing-presses, opened the first schools, and inaugurated and conducted general educational institutions for two generations. To-day the islands possess collegiate and theological institutions and a modern school system, directed by the descendants of the missionaries and the enlightened children of native leaders. China knew no learning except that which centers in the classics of Confucius, and all Western education was considered beneath their contempt. For nearly a century the missionaries gave time, strength, and talent to the preparation and production of modern text-books and in conducting schools for the training of Chinese young men and women. Missionary educators were repeatedly called by the Government to take charge of national institutions. The popularity of modern learning rapidly increased, until, in October, 1905, by imperial decree, Western learning was made the basis of the civil-service examination throughout the Empire.

"At the opening of the last century, in India there was hardly a trace of anything in education that could be called modern. India's millions not only were not educated, but they had little desire for learning. Gradually, schools were established by the missionaries and the principles of modern education were taught. As the influence of the British Government increased, the officials, perceiving the supreme value of the educational work the missionaries were doing, began to subsidize their schools. This government subsidy has increased until, at the present time, hundreds of thousands of dollars are given annually for the support of educational institutions, recognized to be of high grade and under the control of missionaries. The university system of India is the direct outgrowth of the missionary educational system, and is made up very largely of the combination of missionary colleges. These universities are examining-bodies and not teaching institutions. Students in mission and private colleges that come up to the standards of the university receive their degrees at the hands of that body. Remove from India to-day the institutions established by missionaries, and the five Indian universities would be forced to reduce greatly their operations or go out of existence."

One of the most marked illustrations of the influence of modern education upon a country and the races that inhabit it, declares Dr. Barton, is that of Turkey and the Levant. The Mohammedans were slower to arouse themselves to seize the new privileges



REV. JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.,

Foreign secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

offered them than were the Greeks, Syrians, and Armenians. The writer continues:

"Soon the Turkish Government took alarm at the rapid progress the cause of education was making in the Empire, and strenuous but unsuccessful endeavors were made to check it. From the Bosphorus on the west to Persia on the east, and from the Black Sea on the north to Egypt on the south, modern colleges for both sexes have been established and are to-day crowded with eager and able students. Robert College, at Constantinople, and the Syrian Protestant College, at Beirut, stand out as examples of many more that might be named. Students from these dozen or more institutions are to-day taking post-graduate work in our best universities. Missionaries have carried into every country they have entered the modern school of every form and grade. Through these, in greater or less degree, modern education has been introduced into every Asiatic country; and in some of them, like Japan and China, it has resulted in completely transforming the national educational system. We do not claim that missionaries have done all this. We do claim that they were the pioneers."

The work of the missionary board in the field of medicine and surgery was inaugurated in 1834 with the appointment to China of Peter Parker, M.D., who "acquired a wide reputation among the Chinese for his unusual skill." Of what followed we read:

"Gradually the Chinese came to recognize the value of modern medicine, and occasionally in recent years missionary physicians have been put in charge of Government hospitals or hospitals erected by influential officials. The missionaries have opened medical schools in the Empire equipped with modern appliances, and to-day hundreds of educated Chinese youth are preparing themselves for competent medical service to their own people. Many others are studying in the medical schools of Europe and the United States and Japan. Japan quickly passed from the traditional form of treating diseases to the modern method."

"Similar progress has been made in India, Africa, and Turkey, as well as in other countries. Go where you will in any city of importance in Asia and there you will find the modern hospital for both men and women, in which American, British, and native physicians practise side by side. Most of these are missionary hospitals. In connection with not a few of them are medical schools of high grade. This modern medical movement is rapidly crowding back into oblivion the ancient and cruel medicine men and women and substituting in their places the educated native physician, trained in all that is best in modern medical methods. In this movement the foreign missionaries were the pioneers."

CHRISTIAN CHURCH UNITY AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

THERE have been many schemes propounded for what has been called church unity. That all Christians should be united under one organization or one verbal confession of belief has been considered the great and essential desideratum in a world of real and perfect Christianity. Glowing visions have been indulged in of a church universal where every mind will be of the same pattern; every eye regard truth from the same angle, and every brain be of identical caliber and capacity for illumination. But neither history nor the character of the human mind warrants us in believing that the churches and sects can ever be united in the same belief and practise; nor is it even desirable that uniformity should prevail, says *The Homiletic Review* (New York). It never has prevailed in ancient heathendom, nor in any European or Asiatic lands, ancient or modern, continues this magazine. Nor did Christ anticipate, or command, that it should prevail. The article from which we quote was suggested by the report of the Royal Commission on Discipline in the English Church, of which we read as follows:

"The recently published report of the Royal Commission on Discipline in the English Church reveals a curious condition of discrepancy and contradiction in the observances of a religious body which is supposed to preach and worship according to act of Parliament. It furnishes a somewhat melancholy comment on

the program of Christianity, which is constantly being dinned in our ears by certain credulous idealists who shut their eyes both to the facts of history and the fundamental principles of the human mind. The Church of England has never attained to unity in the sense of uniformity in faith and ritual. Such unity has never been known in the church universal since the day of Pentecost, and there is no prospect of it ever being realized."

Variety results from movement, and movement is an essential feature of life. As the climbing plant grows with a certain irregular freedom, and waves and wanders over the trellis without restraint or uniformity, so does the church vary in the expression of truth and the practise of worship and discipline, says this writer. In his own words:

"From the very beginning the sacred vine had burgeoned and spread out in myriad twigs and boughs of infinite variety in form and position. The life of religion has manifested itself in many diverse types of religious ceremony and confession. Even the apostles differed as to the essentials of the religious life. To one it was faith, to another love, to a third good works. Heresies, controversies, schisms, sects, and parties have always marked the spread of Christianity and may be said to be actual symptoms of its ebullient vitality. When Vincentius, of Lerins, defined as the true faith that which had been believed 'always, by all, and everywhere,' he spoke of something which is not to be found in history any more than Plato's ideal prototypes are to be found among material phenomena."

This variety appears in the religious clubs of ancient Rome, altho the Roman law was theoretically intolerant of foreign religions. Mohammedanism, Taoism, and Buddhism also were rent asunder and parceled off into numberless sects. As this writer observes:

"All great religions have been cut up into sects and parties, from the earliest Indian Chinese cults to Mohammedanism as it exists at present. One might suppose that the religion of pagan Rome, where nonconformity was often punished by bonds or death, was a harmonious and homogeneous institution. German erudition has revealed to us the fact that the pagans of classic Italy were cut up into religious clubs or sects which were assembled from time to time like the sects of the Palestinian Jews in separate synagogues or conventicles. A noted sect of antique Rome was that of the Augustini, who devoted themselves especially to the ritual adoration of the Emperor Augustus, and there were hundreds of similar associations."

The Roman Catholic Church must not be excepted. Its monastic orders, its schools of scholasticism, were all signs of its life during the Middle Ages as the working leaven that moved and vivified society. Thus:

"In the Middle Ages the Roman Catholic Church was divided up into different schools of so-called theology whose tenets no infallible pope has ever rescinded, and the great religious orders, Dominicans, Franciscans, and Jesuits, stood always at daggers drawn. If we were asked what might be looked upon as the most natural, the most convenient, as it is the most inevitable feature in all great religious movements and institutions, we should be tempted to say individualism, the personal element, the idiosyncrasy which develops the group, the party, the sect, with its predilections, its spontaneity, its life and liberty."

Christ's prayer for the unity of his followers was not so exprest as to require the sacrifice of their individuality. The comparison he employed implied a union of the heart and intention rather than a union of organization, or ecclesiastical method. Such is the thought with which the article concludes, as follows:

"Christ prayed that the unity of his church might be like his own union with the Father, but the union of the Trinity is not inconsistent with the individuality of the three persons. Church unity, then, is quite consistent with denominationalism. It is a unity of the spirit, a unity of aim, a unity of intention and activity, which may exist independent of shibboleth, or the cast-iron act of parliament which has never been any more effectual than a papal syllabus in controlling the crook of the knee in worship, or the creedal convictions which have always been claimed as matters subject solely to the dictation of Christian liberty."

LETTERS AND ART.

WHAT A FRENCHMAN THINKS OF AMERICAN MUSIC.

VINCENT D'INDY, the French composer and conductor, who visited America last winter to conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra in concerts of French music, now gives some of his impressions of young American composers and musicians. In the case of the composers he remarks "a praiseworthy effort to do something grand, a clever assimilation of secondary means of expression, such as harmony and instrumentation," but with "such evident signs of haste in the production of the completed piece that the final work seemed a bit of improvisation, or at least denoted a real ignorance of the fundamental laws of eurythmy, the basis of every true artistic conception." The young American composer, according to the French observer, accepts the musical ideas that come to him, "regardless of their true value," and does not take time to separate "the little vein of gold from the dross and the gangue." He writes in *The Independent* (October 11):

"Now, I wish I could persuade myself that I am mistaken, but it seemed to me that most of the young composers whose works I read in America were in too much haste. Here and there a touch of beauty showed what might have been produced if the author had only studied his art thoroughly and given time a chance to act in the periods of invention and arrangement. In some cases, where the composer was better endowed naturally, this hurried composition had not prevented the development of a certain studied elegance in the ideas, but the effort was not carried far enough and the thought was not fully expanded. Others, on the contrary, appeared to imagine that composition was little else than a subtle concatenation of harmonies, and one of these, when I asked him for his plan of the work, which he showed me and which seemed incomplete, answered that his piece was constructed according to 'a chromatic plan'—a very funny reply, for it was much as tho an architect were to say, 'I intend to erect this building on a foundation of blue and red'!"

Haste, Mr. D'Indy shows, leads our young musicians to rest with the mastery of the mechanical side of their profession, while for inspiration they fall into imitation, "absorbing German heaviness or the harmonic coloring of modern French composers."

Turning to the case of the American musician the French observer expresses his astonishment at seeing so many foreigners in the orchestras of America. Americans, he is convinced, "are quite as capable as Germans or Frenchmen of feeling the power of and of understanding beautiful and healthy music." The necessity of acquiring one's musical education in Europe, so strongly felt by the American student, is an idea treated with no sympathy by Mr. D'Indy, as will be seen in the following:

"What is to prevent Americans from having orchestras, singers, and pianists of their own nationality, educated in the United States by means of a solid musical instruction given from earliest childhood up, in school and university, instead of sending the youth of both sexes by the hundreds to European professors, who care more for the dollars of their pupils than for anything else, and who generally send them back home unsuccessful virtuosos instead of the good plain artists who they might have become? There are American singers who would have been a precious acquisition to the chorus of some concert or theater, but who, even after the expensive lessons of a Paris or Berlin teacher, can never be anything else but poor prima donnas. There are violinists who might have been excellent first violins in an orchestra, but who, after two

years of study at Brussels or Munich, can only manage to worry through the difficult passages of a concerto and 'murder' the chaconne of Bach or the sonata of Franck. There are pianists who might become fair musicians and conscientious interpreters, but who come back from Vienna with an undeserved fame as virtuosos simply because they have spoken with the waitress on the Ring who serves Professor Leschetizky's coffee, and for this reason will consider themselves authorized to bang through Beethoven's op. 57 or Balakirew's 'Islamej.' These migratory artists are just so much strength lost to America and to art, and how much more desirable it would have been if they had become what

it was intended they should be both by nature and temperament, thus contributing to the expansion of musical taste in America in a much more efficacious way than by attempting to astonish by a grand voice, trills, or concerto runs? I know that in writing thus I lay myself open to the abuse of these virtuoso-apprentices and of the European professors to whom the American pupil is an inexhaustible source of a too easily won income. But, as I have been fighting all my life for the cause of artistic truth, it is not at my age that I will begin to hide what I think."

A NEW MASTER OF ENGLISH PROSE.

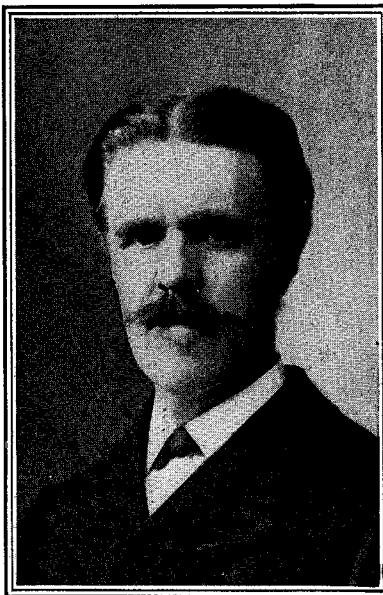
WITH four or five books to his credit, Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson, a comparatively "new" English writer, is hailed by a critic in *The Dial* (Chicago) as "one of the greatest living masters of English prose." His mastership, continues Mr. F. R. B. Hellems, is evidenced not alone by his use of the language, but by the possession of views of life "representing the most enlightened and reassuring ideals of a groping and troubled age." The critic further feels it "safe"

to predict that Mr. Dickinson will come into his own not altogether slowly; for, "despite the baneful sweep of utilitarianism, we do respond in some measure to the call of the ideal and the beautiful; despite disheartening and deadly failures, we feel that, even in our daily round, 'Life it is that conquers and death it is that dies.'" Inspired by this optimism Mr. Hellems adds:

"If this is true, our Cambridge essayist may expect from his age a favorable verdict not long deferred, for in his pages the cause of Life and Hope and Beauty is pleaded with the convincing power of an able mind and the winning charm of an almost perfect style."

Mr. Dickinson, tho new, is not unknown to the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST. In our issue of August 26, 1905, we quoted from that writer's "Religion: A Criticism and a Forecast" a discussion of the relations of art and religion. Besides that book he is the author of "Letters from a Chinese Official" (the book which recently called forth a reply by William J. Bryan), "A Modern Symposium," and "The Greek Idea of Life." The matter with which they deal is thus indicated:

"The themes treated by Mr. Dickinson are not new, nor does the form of his treatment offer any innovation. Religion, the meaning of good, literature, art in general—in short, the things of the mind and the spirit—are treated in essay or dialog or letter, and we do not need to be reminded that these forms were brought to artistic perfection in olden days. The fact is merely that having chosen immortal topics he has treated them with not less largeness of outlook than clearness of inward vision, and has exhibited unerring judgment and unfailing skill in adapting his form to his matter. Thus he is manifestly right in his feeling that a discussion of the meaning of good belongs 'to the sphere of right opinion and perception, rather than to that of logic and demonstration, and seems therefore to be properly approached in the tentative spirit favored by the dialog form'; nor can we refuse to agree



VINCENT D'INDY,

Who thinks American musicians ought to be educated in the United States, instead of in Europe by professors "who care more for the dollars of their pupils than for anything else."

that this literary form comes closest to the interchange of actual conversation, 'from which we gain our best lights on such a subject.' The same unerring instinct or judgment leads him to put his contrast between Eastern and Western ideals ('Letters from a Chinese Official') in the form of letters from an enlightened Chinaman who has resided long in England without losing his affection for his native land and all that it represents. Howbeit, other men are writing on these same eternal subjects without failing to choose appropriate garb therefor, so that we are driven to the provocative statement that our author treats the themes with greater power than most of his contemporaries and makes the appropriate garb more beautiful."

The "Modern Symposium" is acclaimed the author's masterpiece, the scene of which is laid on a Sussex terrace in the month of June, and the dialog, or rather the series of monologs, lasting from the late evening light to the dawn. The participants are "a tory, a liberal, a conservative, a socialist, an anarchist, a professor, a man of science, a poet, a gentleman of leisure, a member of the Society of Friends, and a man of letters; and in every case the speaker puts his views so well that the most ardent advocate of the particular doctrine or theory could hardly desire a more attractive exposition thereof." Every character, says Mr. Hellems, "is made to speak in the language and style one feels inevitable. . . . Never has art been concealed more skillfully than in these pages, where Mr. Dickinson is most himself." Goethe, Landor, and Pater may elsewhere be detected as the masters who have helped to form this writer; but in this work, we are told, only the influence of the Platonic original is discernible.

Says Mr. Hellems:

"Of course it falls far short of the older dialog in imaginative range—which is merely saying that it does not attain the unattainable and ought not to be compared with the incomparable, for Plato's 'Symposium' and 'Phædrus' still occupy a niche by themselves in the hall of fame of imaginative prose. In one respect, however, the modern product is, perhaps, not inferior, for it does keep a shade more closely in touch with our human hopes and needs. From the master's banquet one rises amidst the fumes of the strong wine of almost demoniacal possession, such as Plato himself describes in his doctrine of enthusiasm, stimulating, exhilarating, sweeping us to the skies of fancy. At the disciple's feast is still strong wine; but it is the wine of helpful, aspiring reason, glorifying and uplifting."

Turning to the general character of Dickinson's work, Mr. Hellems says further:

"It would be easy to select the writers who have influenced Mr. Dickinson most, but it must suffice to recall that his reading represents the curriculum of a Fellow of a Cambridge college with a cultured taste for literature and philosophy. We must point out, however, that the Greek classics have occupied the fundamental position in molding his style and thought, and we regard it as a thrice happy accident that we were introduced to him through his 'Greek View of Life,' for it is the natural portal. With modern literature he is only less familiar; and American readers will even find manifest traces of Walt Whitman. In every case, however, the traceable influence is entirely free from any suggestion of plagiarism, and we have no mere collection of jewels, but a new and finished product. Even the metrical quotations inspire the

feeling that they should have been written for exactly the place they occupy. Over all of his writing is shed just enough of the *poeticus color* to make his style charming as well as effective."

HAS STEPHEN PHILLIPS "MADE GOOD"?

THO it is asserted that Mr. Stephen Phillips is convinced of the success of his cause, the same faith does not seem to be shared by his critics. As represented by Mr. Phillips, the modern poetic drama enjoys a success so unsubstantial as to be described by what the French call "a success with no to-morrow." This view is presented by Mr. John Corbin, dramatic critic of the New York *Sun*, after a reconsideration of Mr. Phillips's dramatic output. The six years that have elapsed since Mr. Phillips's work was first seen on the stage are enough, thinks that critic, to test the genuineness of the enthusiastic conviction that he was to be the "re-creator of our classical traditions in the drama." The impression derived from Mr. H. B. Irving's recent production of "Paolo and Francesca" serves to correct the earlier misjudgment derived from reading the play. This impression, Mr. Corbin thinks, forces us to believe that the hitherto imagined success of Mr. Phillips's plays "has come rather from our desire to believe that we have again a poetic drama than from any actual joy in possessing it."

That the play now being presented by Mr. Irving falls short of expectation is not felt to be due to the inadequacy of its interpretation by

the actors, but to the fact that Mr. Phillips, in this as in all his other plays when put upon the stage, is seen to lack "the authentic inspiration of the dramatist." One feels, continues Mr. Corbin, that Mr. Phillips is "inspired by literature, not by life." He adds:

"His characters as well as himself have read their Dante not wisely but too well, and accept their fate in its *ex post facto* portraiture instead of living out their lives like real people according to the present promptings of sense and passion. Up to the final act, in short—the fateful violence of which is deployed with great skill and feeling for effect—the play does not grip, does not really interest. And even the last act, strong tho it is, is not so much dramatic as theatrical. There are many beautiful lines in the play, and not a few passages that give rare scope to the actor bent on the effect of the moment, but the whole is miles away from the traditions we had hoped it might maintain."

Considering the essence of drama as "character in conflict," Mr. Corbin complains that "these people of Mr. Phillips's are puppets who avail themselves of his powers as a lyric poet to tell the audience what they are, what they are doing, and how they feel about it." "Shakespeare had no pictorial scenery, and so was obliged to make his characters create the illusion of time and place. When Mr. Phillips, whose use of the carpenter and the scene-painter has not been surpassed on the modern stage, proceeds in a similar manner, his lines are in effect redundant, and instead of creating illusion, tend to destroy it." In "Paolo and Francesca," Mr. Corbin continues, "not only the voice but the hand of the dramatist is manifest." He enlarges:

"Nowhere is a poet's grasp of simple human nature more



STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

According to Mr. Corbin the plays of Phillips fail because their themes are drawn from history and myth, "uninfluenced by the inspiration of the life about them."

evident than in his treatment of brief incidental characters. Was there ever a more futile bit of pseudo-Elizabethan fooling than that between the soldiers and the happy villagers at the inn near Rimini? Intended as a contrast to *Paolo's* love and despair, the scene was so forced as to throw it into the most lugubrious shadow. Yet the major characters in the play are scarcely more real. *Giovanni*, concealed in the *Apothecary's* shop, overhears *Paolo's* confession of his love, and his despairing resolution to kill himself before it results in sin. But devoted brother tho he is, he stands by and lets the young man go forth, as he thinks, to his death. In reading the play I must confess I felt no inconsistency. But with the scene before me, concrete, alive, it was different. It would have taken only a word for *Giovanni* to counsel *Paolo* to a manly fortitude, and another to pronounce against him a helpful edict of banishment. This was the natural course to *Giovanni* in his character of tyrant as in his character of brother. But what he does is to stand by and see the beloved *Paolo* pocket the poison and go—accepting vengeance for a crime that has not been committed. Superficially the scene has an undoubted theatrical appeal. Essentially it is destructive of common sense and character, and so of the deeper interest of drama."

The verdict passed on Mr. Phillips is not wholly a negative one. In "*Herod*" the dramatist is said to have "risen to the sphere of true and compelling drama." Mr. Corbin explains:

"The struggle is between ambition and love. The soldier of the people loves and is married to the daughter of the Maccabees. Policy requires that *Herod* kill the young and dearly loved brother of *Marianne*. He does so—and in the end realizes that he has forfeited *Marianne's* love. In a passion of barbaric jealousy he procures her death. But love proves the stronger passion. *Herod* sinks into madness and despair in the midst of the very power and grandeur he had killed his love to gain."

Tho there are in "*Herod*" some few lines of poetizing, and the characters are indicated rather than realized," Mr. Corbin declares that "the voice of spontaneous passion prevails and the clash of will and fate is maintained to an inevitable close." "*Herod*," however, does not save the fate of Mr. Phillips's drama. A fine reason why Phillips and Rostand, his French *confrère*, have failed to hold our interest, Mr. Corbin derives from the success of "*Peter Pan*," which he says is "inspired no less by the wondering fancy than by the ironic consciousness of the twentieth century." The leaders of the poetic drama of England and France have failed to learn the lesson of their masters of old time. We read:

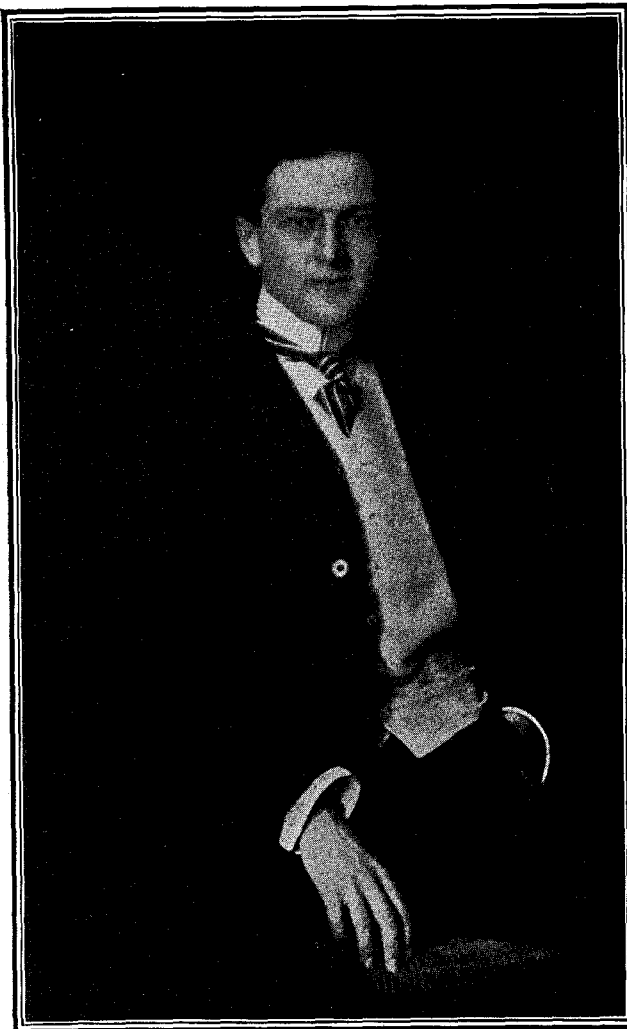
"One strong reason for the failure of our hopes of six years ago is perhaps to be found in the fact that both the Englishman and the Frenchman have drawn their themes from history and myth, uninfluenced by the inspiration of the life about them. It has not been so with the great dramatists. Shakespeare is never more an Elizabethan than in his histories. Goethe and Schiller were preeminently of their own time in '*Faust*' and '*Tell*.' The gods and heroes of Æschylus and Sophocles were living realities to the throngs of the theater of Dionysos. But '*Cyrano*' and '*Herod*' are no more to us than we to them."

THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE.

THAT there is "springing up in the United States of America" a language "which is gradually following all the lines of evolution familiar to the student of philology" is pointed out by an English writer, Enid Campbell Dawncey. The working out of this process, which, it is asserted, is one apt to escape con-

temporary observation, is set before us by the writer with more of humor, as well as scientific insight, than is usual with foreign critics of American matters. She imagines the conditions of to-day as forming a parallel to those existing "when the Assyrian tongue emerged from its antecedents" and "the *literati* of ancient Babylon preserved the classic language of Akkad in its purity with fierce and narrow jealousy," or when the "Etruscan upper classes looked with contempt upon the beginnings of the new Latin tongue." Of the new American language the writer gives (in *The Monthly Review*, London, October) this general account:

"Its elements are wide, diverse, even confusing, composed as they are of selections, on a basis of the English tongue, from almost every language spoken in the world at this time. There is good reason why a distinctive language should spring up in a vast country inhabited by recruits from all the world and perpetually refreshed by drafts of immigrants. Words that are most expressive or easy or descriptive strike the ear and are gradually adopted, but besides this there is that deep race character which evolves its own mode of speech, a durable material gradually embodying its characteristics as the prehistoric monster was embodied in the alluvial mud, immutably and forever."



JOHN CORBIN,

Who thinks that Stephen Phillips in all his plays "is seen to lack the authentic inspiration of the dramatist."

Accent and intonation, the writer goes on to say, form the most striking divergences from the mother-tongue. Scientists explain them as "clearly a return to the characteristics of the race of the soil of America," and "due to a particular formation of the palate peculiar originally to the American Indians, but now shared by the invaders." Another individual trait is "the peculiar rise and fall of a sentence" which historians credit to the "twang" of the original Puritan settlers of New England. Says the writer: "This may very well be the origin of that trait which the American language now possesses with marked individuality, for the rise and fall of words and sentences, and the note on which a sentence ends, have become of such a distinctive type that many years' residence in England or in any other foreign country will fail to eradicate entirely what has now grown to be a national distinction." Both in the words of the mother-tongue and in those taken from other sources are to be noted "a marked diminution of the vowel sounds" as in *tomato*, *piazza*; while "a great air of novelty has been effected by a new breadth, as in the substitution of *corfee* for coffee; *dorg* for dog; *gorn* for gone." We read of other divergences:

"Possibly the new language may have enriched itself by acquisitions from other than English, but this is a doubtful question

when we note the value and usually the superiority of the word thus abandoned. Here, however, as in every other criticism upon this subject, we must not forget that toward the new language contemporary critics are in precisely the position of the purists of Akkad, of Etruria, of Rome . . . of all ages, for we are hide-bound by the conviction that our own language, at the period in which we live, has reached the final stage of development of which it, or a branch of it, is capable. Thus, to our narrow views, the new American language tends to impoverishment in another direction, by the peculiarity it exhibits of making what we deem to be a wrong and unwarranted use of perfectly good English words. It seems to us that from laziness, ignorance, or inattention, Americans employ certain words in many instances where such words cease to have any significance at all, and the helpless slaves are done to death by toiling at unnatural tasks. A striking instance of this overworking may be taken in the word 'claim,' which in the United States is now employed in the most inhuman fashion, to do the work of a dozen healthy, willing substitutes. In the new language a man does not allege, assert, protest, profess, advance, propound, depose, avow—he 'claims' that he performed, saw, or submitted to an action. He does not declare the truth, he 'claims' to have spoken it. In fact, this word 'claim,' in company with many others, has been so disfigured by misuse and unsuitable tasks that the original significance, in this case that of asserting a right, has been hopelessly weakened, if not entirely lost. To make the significance of this custom more apparent, we may consider the use of the word 'prominent,' which in the new language has to do duty for the adjectives notable, remarkable, chief, principal, leading, foremost, important—and a host of others, more or less closely allied. Indeed, the prevalent use of the substitute 'prominent' for all these willing workers is one of the new departures that jar most upon the sensitive ear that is prejudiced in favor of the purity of the mother-tongue."

Touching the spirit in which this language is being evolved, in which may be seen the American people asserting "their independence of all hampering forms of the ancient tongue while still hotly proclaiming adherence to classic accuracy," the writer has this to say:

"This, no doubt, could we but obtain more intimate knowledge of the conditions of former languages, would be found to be an inalienable feature of growth; and the intolerance of the purists of the mother-tongue might be changed to deep attention and interest could they but see clearly the process that is unfolding before their eyes. Certainly a scientific study of the subjects thus lightly touched upon in this brief study might very well prove instructive and profitable, and at the same time many of the new developments, instead of being contemptuously cast aside, as vulgarities or worse, might come to be recognized as parts of a new transatlantic language."

The Technical Quality of Modern Fiction.—While science is every day being "popularized" by its writers, there is noted an opposite tendency to make fiction more and more technical. The New York *Evening Post*, in commenting upon the "scientific" tone of modern fiction, observes that by very force of reaction it is not surprising that many "best-sellers" should be written in the traditional dime-novel style. To quote:

"The novel of the future threatens to be what used to be called a 'repertory of useful information.' Thus it may be feared that, in time, men will go to science for amusement and to fiction for instruction. Even those who once got their knowledge of history from Sir Walter Scott would be amazed at the way in which the modern novelist unfolds to his readers the natural and the social sciences, the fine and the mechanical arts, methods of business, philanthropy, and theology. For these are days in which a lawyer's office is regarded as a romantic setting for a love-story, when the preaching of a sermon is an exciting episode, and a newspaper office is made the scene of melodrama."

"Perhaps the seeds of this new growth in fiction were sown by Defoe, with his almost miraculous gift for veristic detail. But the later realistic novelist must push his investigations everywhere. He must wander from the path of narrative to display his knowledge and inform our minds."

"COMMERCIALISM" OF THE THEATER DEFENDED.

COMMERCIALISM, which has been alleged as the foe of all that is artistic in literature and the drama, now finds its advocate in Mr. James L. Ford. He invokes its spirit as the very conservator of those excellences of the theatre which it has popularly been supposed to defeat, since it regards the gallery as well as the boxes. The occasion for his remarks, which we find in *The Reader* (Indianapolis, November), is the promised condition of things held out by the prospectus of the New Theatre, which he thinks will appeal to the boxes alone (considered in these columns August 4). After mentioning the specific features of the new enterprise, he cites from the promises of its sponsors the declaration that the general effect will be to beat down "commercialism." His retort is worth quoting:

"It all sounds extremely well—and the more credulous we are and the less we think, the better it sounds. The description of the new theater sounds well, altho the town already has half a hundred theaters, fully a score more than it needs; the dramatic academy sounds well, altho there is one on every block and Broadway is full of unemployed actors; the committee of college professors has a splendid ring, tho it is doubtful if there are any persons on the face of the earth who know less about the drama than they; the millionaires, the short runs, the costly boxes filled with guaranteed society leaders, the intellectual audiences—not one of these details in the new plan for the rejuvenation of the drama but has a healthful, stimulating, and encouraging ring. And among all these familiar fetishes none sounds better than the anathema against 'commercialism' and the covenant that it shall be cast out from our midst like an unclean spirit. Indeed, it sounds so well to denounce 'commercialism' that it seems almost a pity to shed the light of common sense upon it or to speak a word in favor of those 'mere box-office successes,' as persons of superior mind are wont to term the plays that the public likes and will pay to see."

Mr. Ford defines the "commercialism" he defends as "the policy of choosing those plays that will suit the greatest number of people, selling as many tickets as possible, and neglecting the tastes of neither the gallery nor the boxes in a frank endeavor to achieve a popular success." Specifically he declares himself to mean:

"The sort of 'commercialism' that gives us, let us say, Miss Maude Adams in 'Peter Pan,' or Miss Blanche Bates and Mr. George Arliss in 'The Darling of the Gods,' or Mrs. Fiske, Mr. Mason, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Mack, and Mr. Arliss in 'Leah Kleschna.' Each one of these entertainments has proved a great artistic success; but if each one had not achieved a commercial success as well, the result would have been to turn the scale of managerial favor against fine acting, artistic stage management, and the many qualities of excellence which in varying degrees distinguish all three."

To quote further:

"Commercialism . . . means a successful appeal to the greater part of the clean-minded public; and this, so far from being detrimental to the best interests of the drama, is its very life and breath. And let us remember that the phrase 'the critic of the box-office,' meaning an expression of the purely commercial spirit, was coined, not by one of our oft-maligned managers of to-day, but by the late A. M. Palmer, the son of a New-England clergyman and himself a gentleman of inborn literary taste and cultivated mind, who resigned the post of librarian of the New York Mercantile Library to become one of the best and most successful of theatrical managers."

"As every student of the stage knows, commercialism of the kind that I have indicated is far more closely entwined with the stage than with any other form of art. A book or a picture or a statue may be address only to a limited class or to a mere scattering of individuals, and still hit the mark at which it is aimed. The drama does not address itself to individuals, but to humanity. Moreover, the action of a play takes place, not on the stage, but in the minds of the audience; and unless that audience has proved its interest in that drama and its fitness to receive and digest it by

paying for the privilege, there will be no performance at all, in the truest sense of the term."

The drama, continues Mr. Ford, "in its highest form is not an exclusive gathering of the intellectual classes, but a banquet at which every one, no matter how great or how humble, may have a

place; and as for the playgoing public, it is the truest democracy in the world. But altho those who see a play may sit in accordance with the length of the purse, the entire audience must be one in sympathy, in laughter, and in tears, if the performance is to have its highest value."

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS.



H. C. CHATFIELD-TAYLOR. HARRIET T. COMSTOCK.

MRS. HUGH FRASER.

GERONIMO.

FREDERICK TREVOR HILL.

BLISS PERRY.

Adams, I. William. *Shibusawa; or, The Passing of Old Japan.* Illustrated by E. Dalton Stevens. 12mo, pp. 284. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Austin, Mary. *The Flock.* Illustrated by E. Boyd Smith. Small 8vo, pp. 266. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

Bacon, Dolores. *A King's Divinity.* With illustrations by Phillips Ward. 12mo, pp. 349. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

Buff: *A Tale for the Thoughtful.* By a Physiopath. 18mo, pp. 255. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.

Chatfield-Taylor, H. C. *Molière: A Biography.* With an introduction by Thomas Frederick Crane. Illustrated. Large 8vo, pp. xxv-434. New York: Duffield & Co. \$3 net.

To understand the life of Molière one must know the times in which he lived and the comedies he wrote; from both sources much of his life will be revealed. Legend and conjecture as to Molière are not always separated from fact. Indeed, there will be scant supply of facts unless we gather them from the social history of Louis XIV.'s reign and the internal evidence in Molière's dramas. Mr. Chatfield-Taylor's biography overcomes the obstacles to a satisfying degree. The critical remarks in the book are fully illustrated by excerpts given in simple translation; and wherever a knowledge of the plot is essential, a concise résumé is found. The chief points emphasized by the author, apart from the aptness of Molière as a technician, are his particular work as a critic of society and his court position as a favored subject of the King. One must first realize the man in his proper environment, before wider standards can be applied to the literary value of his work.

This new biography shows the careful student's attention to details. More emphasis might have been placed upon the mechanism of Molière's theater, which was the germ of a national home for French drama. This could easily have been done by dispensing with much weighing of evidence regarding family intrigues, and matter concerning some of the subordinate figures that surrounded the actor-dramatist. There might likewise have been a deeper consideration of the special genre of play which Molière created. But despite all this, the volume, which is

sumptuous in form, deserves special consideration.

Comstock, Harriet T. *The Queen's Hostage.* Illustrated by Clyde O. DeLand. 12mo, pp. xii-320. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

Daly, T. A. Canzoni. *Pictures by John Sloan.* 12mo, pp. 172. Philadelphia: Catholic Standard Publishing Co. \$1.10.

Ford, Sewell. *Truegate of Mogador and Other Cedarton Folk.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 324. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Fowler, Ellen Thorneycroft. *The Subjection of Isabel Carnaby.* With frontispiece in color. 12mo, pp. 357. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

In "The Subjection of Isabel Carnaby" Miss Fowler has come almost within sight of the borderland of the masterpieces. Isabel is a charming type of the English matron who radiates happiness. She is an amiable and unconventional woman, the wife of a cabinet minister, surrounded by all that modern luxury and social advantage can provide. Her husband is a successful politician of the idealist type, and of the breed of William Ashe in Mrs. Ward's not dissimilar type of novel. He is an enthusiast devoted to the advancement of his country and the uplifting of his kind. His wife has more definite and less altruistic notions; and while the statesman is dreaming of a liberal utopia, she is dreaming of the still further advancement of her husband. The clash of taste and temperament in the married lovers, and the contrast of the distinctively masculine and feminine ideals, give opportunity for psychological analysis, for much feminine philosophizing, which is not made the less entertaining by its obvious shallowness. There are several well-drawn characters in the book: Fabia Vipart, the moral and intellectual foil of Isabel, a very unconventional clergyman, and his puritan wife who is by far the most natural person introduced to us.

Fraser, Mrs. Hugh. *In the Shadow of the Lord, a Romance of the Washingtons.* 12mo, pp. 428. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

Frenssen, Gustav. *Holyland.* Exclusive authorized translation of "Hilgenlei" from the German by Mary Agnes Hamilton. 12mo, pp. 375. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. \$1.50.

Fuller, Caroline. *The Flight of Puss Pandora.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 246. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

Geronimo, His Story of His Life. Taken down and edited by S. M. Barrett. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 216. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.50.

Geronimo, the last remaining epic figure in American Indian annals, here recounts the story of his savage and eventful career. In a dedicatory note the old Apache chief inscribes his work to President Roosevelt, "because he is fair-minded and will cause my people to receive justice in the future, and because he is chief of a great people." While the book was not actually written by the hand of the famous Apache, it has substantially the value of an autobiography. The story was dictated by Geronimo to S. M. Barrett, who in his introduction furnishes the assurance that he has made as faithful a transcript as possible. We are further informed that the book was shown in manuscript to the President, who pronounced it "a very interesting volume."

The story opens with a mythical account of the origin of the Apaches. One finds in these grandiose legends traces of the familiar mythical cosmogonies of the East, and it might be of advantage if scholars gave them more attention. The narrative of the fierce old chief's bloody career in his struggle with the invading whites is a moving one, and is as full of exciting and picturesque incident as any of Cooper's novels. It is told with that wealth of imagery for which the Indian is noted. The book is illustrated with characteristic photographs.

Gilder, Mrs. Joseph B. [Compiler]. *The Bible for Young People.* Arranged from the King James Version, with 24 full-page illustrations from old masters. 8vo, pp. xii-475. New York: The Century Co.

There are many things in the Bible not adapted for young readers, much that they would not understand and not a little that might prove actually harmful to the immature mind. In the version under notice the ever fresh and simple stories of the Bible are told in Bible language, the omissions comprising genealogies and doctrinal portions, and in general whatever has been deemed unprofitable for the purpose in view.

The compiler has shown discrimination

and taste in her selection of material, giving preference to those deeply human portions of the Scriptures whose appeal is for all time. The poetical books and what may be called the romantic episodes in the sacred text—the story of Joseph, of Samson, etc.—have of course been included in the narrative. The illustrations, which have been made a special feature, are from the old masters.

In the system of compilation which has been devised, verse divisions have been disregarded and a new method of chapter headings adopted, thus making it possible to turn readily to the familiar and favorite topics. While primarily appealing to young people, this admirable compilation will interest grown readers as well.

Gibson, Roy Rolfe. *Katrina: A Story.* 12mo, pp. 316. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.50.

Gordon, George A. *Through Man to God.* 12mo, pp. 395. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

Graham, Harry. *Misrepresentative Women.* Illustrated by Dan Sayre Groesbeck. Square 16mo, pp. 120. New York: Duffield & Co. \$2.

Hammond, Capt. Harold. *Further Fortunes of Pinky Perkins.* With illustrations by George Varian. 12mo, pp. xii-391. New York: The Century Co. \$1.50.

Herford, Oliver. *A Little Book of Bores.* With pictures by the author. Square 16mo, pp. 52. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1 net.

Hill, Frederick Trevor. *Lincoln the Lawyer.* With many illustrations. Small 8vo, pp. xviii-332. New York: The Century Co. \$2 net.

Mr. Hill has made a distinct contribution to Lincoln biography. By this we mean a contribution of original material, not a new interpretation, or new presentation, of material already in existence. His volume makes interesting reading. Indeed, it is rather strange that so much material should have lain so long neglected, available as it was to any one who might have had the industry and the taste to gather it. Lincoln was in active practice as a lawyer twenty-three years.

Howard, Bronson. *Kate. A Comedy in Four Acts.* 12mo, pp. 210. New York: Harper & Bros. \$1.25.

Howard, Burt Estes. *The German Empire.* Small 8vo, pp. viii-449. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.

Hubbard, Lindley Murray. *An Express of '76.* Illustrated by I. B. Beales. 12mo, pp. 340. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

Moss, Mary. *The Poet and the Parish.* 12mo, pp. 326. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

Murray, David, Ph.D., LL.D. *Japan* [Story of the Nations Series.] Revised edition containing the history to the close of 1905, with the provisions of the Treaty of Portsmouth between Russia and Japan, and supplementary chapters by Baron Kentaro Kaneko, LL.D. Maps and illustrations. 12mo, pp. 551. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Nicolay, Helen. *The Boy's Life of Abraham Lincoln.* With illustrations by G. J. Hambridge and others. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: The Century Co. \$1.50.

Miss Nicolay may be assumed to be the daughter rather than the sister or niece of John G. Nicolay, one of Lincoln's secretaries and the joint biographer of Lincoln with John Hay. She has based her narrative on the ten-volume work written by those men. Simple language has usually been employed, but perhaps too sparing use has been made of anecdotes. The volume is well illustrated.

Perry, Bliss. *Walt Whitman: His Life and Work.* Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii-318. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50 net.

Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart (Mrs. Herbert D. Ward). *The Man in the Case.* Illustrated by Henry J. Peck. 12mo, pp. 266. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

The novels of Mrs. Ward bear the stamp of the Puritan ideal which is based

upon a conception of morality that does not change with the changing fashions of literature. This ideal, softened and refined by an art now arrived at its maturity, is seen at its best in her present work. Mrs. Ward has the rare art of making virtue more attractive than vice, an achievement which, as we know, the first of Puritans, Milton, hardly attained to. She has actually succeeded in making happy love seem in a novel what it is in reality—the most real and precious thing in the world.

"The Man in the Case" is a story of human devotion and simple romance centered about an ingenious plot in which tragedy and mystery are not wanting. Very beautifully and humanly told is the story of Douglas Ray's love for Joan Dare. The test of mastery in a novelist is always in the treatment of manly love. Modern conditions have made romance difficult. Juliet remains Juliet forever, but Romeo in a frock coat is inconceivable. Mrs. Ward has issued from the test triumphant. The love-story in her new novel is told with such perfect art that it recalls the great ones of literature: yet the materials and the setting are of the simplest and the interest is dependent on the writer's art alone.

Price, William Hyde, Ph.D. *The English Patents of Monopoly.* Awarded the David A. Wells Prize for the year 1905-6 and published from the income of the David A. Wells Fund. 8vo, pp. 250. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.50 net.

Reed, Myrtle. *A Spinner in the Sun.* 12mo, pp. 393. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

As pure melodrama the plot of this story has possibilities, but melodrama was far from the author's intention. It is a tale of village tragedy working out the purification and redemption of its actors. Incidentally is furnished a tractate against vivisection. It is a world of unreality which Miss Reed conjures up—one which can not be taken with seriousness. Nothing but humor could redeem the extravagant, sentimental presentment offered as a reading of life. But humor is nowhere present.

There is a whimsical old maid with a sour hatred of all men-kind, who brings up an orphaned niece to believe that men are "poison," and to pray: "O Lord, keep me from the contamination of marriage, for thy sake. Amen." The word marriage means no more to the girl than a vague horror, a sin for which one burns in hell. There is a timorous bachelor parson who occupies a room in the old maid's house and patiently endures her browbeating. There is a fantastic, idealistic, evangelical "Piper Tom," who divides his time between selling "Yankee notions," piping on a flute weird notes of Pan in a neighboring wood, and living a gospel of righteousness. There is also an idyllic love-story enacted by young Dr. Ralph and Araminta, who outdoes Miranda in simplicity of soul.

Ritchie, Rev. Arthur, D.D. *Spiritual Studies in St. Luke's Gospel.* In two volumes. 8vo, pp. 404-421. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Co.

Schofield, William Henry, Ph.D. *English Literature. From the Norman Conquest to Chaucer.* 12mo, pp. 486. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50 net.

Schuyler, William [translated and edited by]. *Under Pontius Pilate. Being a part of the Correspondence between Caius Claudius Proculus in Judea and Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus at Athens, in the years 28 and 29 A.D.* With frontispiece and 7 illustrations. 12mo, pp. 353. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.50.

Mr. Schuyler, probably having in mind the difficulties of his task, has wisely chosen an unconventional literary form—that of a correspondence between two young Romans. He thus attains at a stroke, as it were, the literary freedom that would be enjoyed by a scholarly tho worldly Roman aristocrat under whose eyes was enacted the drama of the gospel.

Caius Claudius Proculus, a young Roman patrician temporarily resident in Judea, comes in contact with the Oriental magnificence of Herod's court and the scenes of dawning Christianity—that prologue to the imperial decadence. The antithesis presented by Herodian luxury and the poetic simplicity of the gospel impresses the imagination of the Roman, who writes glowing descriptive letters of what he sees to his friend Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus. The latter is a youth studying philosophy at Athens, and is destined, as we know, to a terrible renown under the name of the Emperor Nero.

At first the letters have the characteristic note of Roman contempt for all things foreign, but gradually the charm begins to work, and finally his patrician pride is conquered by that magic which later was to conquer Rome itself. Not, however, before he has come to some extent under the baleful charm of the Princess Salome, who tries vainly to invoke the Roman's aid in her deed of infamy.

Aside from the intrinsic value of the narrative, which comprises practically the whole of the Christian tragedy and in which the Savior is a prominent figure, the interest of the book lies in its unusual point of view and in the vraisemblance which the author has contrived to impart to a contemporary account of the momentous epoch.

Shakespeare, William. *The Tempest.* Edited with introduction and notes by Sidney C. Newsom, A.M. Small 18mo, pp. lii-150. New York: The Macmillan Co. 25 cents.

Shelley, Henry C. *Literary By-paths in Old England.* With illustrations from photographs by the author. 8vo, pp. 400. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$3 net.

Taylor, Bert Leston. *The Charlatans.* With illustrations by George Brehm. 12mo, pp. 391. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. \$1.50.

Walcott, Earle Ashley. *Blindfolded.* 12mo, pp. 400. With illustrations by Alice Barber Stephens. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. \$1.50.

Neither the slums of New York nor those of Chicago have been adequate to the purposes of the author of "Blindfolded." He has chosen for the milieu of his story the festering under-world which recently was blotted out in the fire and earthquake of San Francisco. This gives opportunity for introducing a great deal more than the usual variety of the alluring down-at-the-heel depravity which is so dear to the school of novelists that we have indicated.

Walsh, Walter. *The Moral Damage of War.* 12mo, pp. 462. Boston: Ginn & Co. 75 cents.

Williams, Leonard. *Granada: Memories, Adventures, Studies, and Impressions.* With twenty-four illustrations from photographs and a frontispiece in color by A. M. Foweraker, R.B.A. Small 8vo, pp. 213. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$2.50 net.

Young, Filson. *Mastersingers.* 12mo, pp. 212. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25 net.

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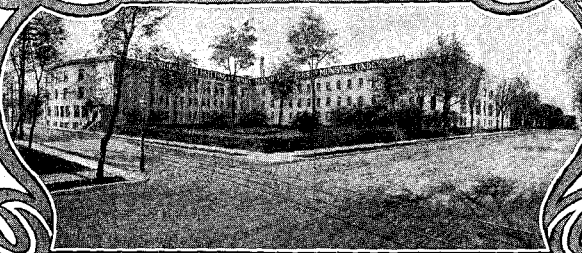
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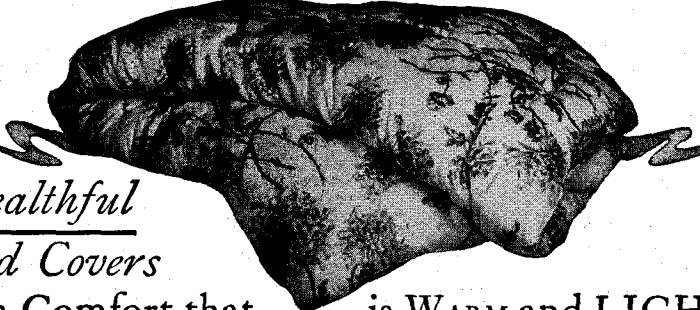
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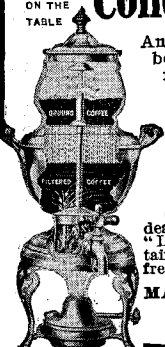
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Across the silence of the hills
(Oh distant hills of dream!)
The Piper's magic music shrills
And ripples like a stream.
Beyond the moor, beyond the fen,
Thin, tremulous, and silver-clear,
It pierces to the souls of men,
It calls—and they must hear.

II.

The voice of all the crowded town
(Oh voice of tears and laughter!)
The Piper's charmed note shall drown,
They turn and follow after.
By its wild lure their feet are drawn
To walk a way they do not know.
Whatever heart be left to mourn,
It calls—and they must go.

III.

They leave their hearts' desire behind
(Oh witching tune the Piper plays!)
None know what they may hope to find,
What waits beyond the trackless ways,
No grief can hold, no love can keep,
No wild regret their eyes can dim,
Whatever heart be left to weep,
The Piper calls—they follow him.

—From The Pall Mall Magazine (London).

The Guitar-Player.

BY FREDERICK BROUGH.

He touched the strings with a subtle hand—
The wind blew cold and the sky was gray—
And he sang of a soft-air'd, sunlit land;
Of scented breezes and golden day.

He lull'd the wind with his wizard skill;
From the dusky mists he charm'd the sun;
But the sky was gray when his hand was still,
And the wind blew cold when the song was done.

—From The Academy (London).

In Autumntide.

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD.

The apple-seeds are black at core;
The linden leaves, like fairy ore,
Shed the effulgence of their gold,
Paving the pathways green before.

More plaintive grows the thrush's pipe;
The quince's cheek is yellow ripe;
And the smooth pallor of the pear
Reveals, like dawn, a russet stripe.

The minstrel wind behind the hill
Above its strings is never still;

EXHIBIT OF SCULPTURES BY NOCQUET

Many art collections of more or less interest are to be seen in this city from time to time, but one is announced to open on Monday next which, for many reasons, possesses unusual interest. We refer to the Exhibit of the Gorham Company, 36th Street and Fifth Avenue.

The entire third floor of the Gorham building is given up to this exhibit of individual figures and groups in Bronze, Marble and Terra Cotta. A prominent feature and one likely to attract much attention is the collection of sculptures by Paul Nocquet, the young Belgian sculptor, who, it will be remembered, met a tragic death last April on the Long Island dunes following a perilous balloon trip. A separate room is devoted to the Nocquet collection which embraces about forty numbers and is now shown for the first time, by special arrangement with Mme. Nocquet, the widowed mother of the dead artist. M. Nocquet was especially effective in his portrayal of intense emotion. The pose and featural expression shown in his figures entitled "Endless Grief," "The Cursed," "Despair" and "The Weepers" are little short of marvelous. In a lighter mood and of great merit are the "Presidential Vacation," "Dancing Girl," "American Football" and "Soldier of Marathon."

The exhibit includes the work of many well known artists including Gutzon Borglum. Art lovers should not fail to visit this gratuitous exhibition of sculpture offered by The Gorham Company.

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Autumn through all the brooding land
Works the rich wonder of its will.

As in a necromancer's glass,
We watch the radiant pageant pass,
Wood waving banner back to wood
Across the severing seas of grass.

Forgetful what the hours presage,
We feel that we have plucked a page
From the untroubled Book of Dream—
A leaf from out the Golden Age!

—From *Appleton's Magazine* (October).

1685.

BY LAWRENCE H. HOUSMAN.

Over the hills as I came down,
Across the flats where the peewits cry
I heard the drums through all the town
Beat for the men that were to die.

Oh, blithely up the eastern street
Looked in with me the morning sun,
Up to the market-square where feet
Went marching all like one.

And dark against the high Town Hall
The shadows of the shambles fell;
And clear beneath its gilded ball
The town-clock tolled their knell.

Came murmurs of the distant farms,
But from the townsfolk not a cry,
Tho wives with babes upon their arms
Stared and stood waiting by!

Oh, oft I come and oft I go,
And see those roofs against the sky:—
But not the place I used to know
Where simple hearts beat high.

Now like a wreck each homestead looks,
While on it sunlight falls in flood:
And all the peewits by the brooks
Are crying out of wasted blood!

—From "Mendicant Rhymes" (London).

Autumnal.

BY KARL GEROK.

(Translated from the German by "J. S. J.")

Fainter fall the sunbeams,
Cold the sky and pale,
Of the summer sun dreams
Drowsily the vale.

From the dying roses,
Wan with autumn's grief,
As the twilight closes,
Falls the last loose leaf.
Falls the last loose leaf.

—From the *Saturday Review* (Momeon.)

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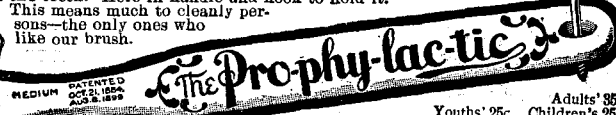
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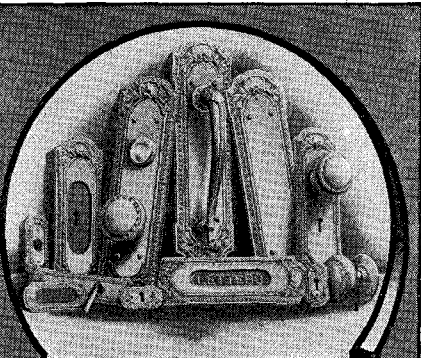
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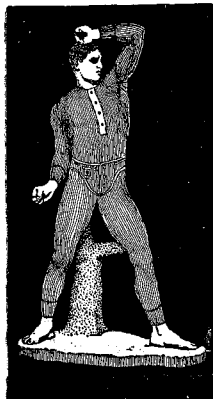
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PERSONAL.

The Advent of Richard Mansfield.—The first great success of Richard Mansfield, tho by no means his first appearance, is described by William Winter in *The Saturday Evening Post*. This first success, we are told, was due largely to an accident, for the opportunity to show his skill came to the actor unexpectedly. He appeared, says Mr. Winter, "as genius always appears," suddenly and as a surprise. To continue the quotation:

It was my good fortune to be present on the night when Mansfield made his first great success on the American stage. It was the night of January 10, 1883, at the Union Square Theatre, New York. The play was "A Parisian Romance"—one of the many literal, and therefore necessarily vulgar, pictures of the semi-fast life in Paris so common in our theater within the last twenty-five years. The part was that of *Baron Chevalier*, a wealthy banker, who lives for sensual pleasure; who avows the doctrines of extreme materialism; who is radically selfish, rapacious, licentious, epicurean, and cruel; whose employment, in the dramatic fiction, is the crafty pursuit of a discontented wife, whom he is the means of driving to dishonor and death, and of a ballet-girl, by whom he is foiled, and in whose presence, and the presence of other vacuous vulgarians, he dies horribly—stricken with apoplexy. It would be difficult to conceive of a character more hateful than that of *Baron Chevalier*, or of circumstances more loathsome than those in which he is implicated. Nothing was expected of the actor. He took the town completely by surprise. His make-up for the rickety sinner was seen to be a marvel of fidelity—suggesting, in a hundred careful details, the premature decrepitude of an almost senile profligate. His horrid, cheerful, cynical exultation in sensuality and in vicious enterprise seemed to exert a sort of infernal charm, attracting even while it repelled; and his defiant audacity and tremendous fortitude of will, at the crisis of the banquet and the death-scene, made the part splendid, even in its odious ignominy. The audience was astonished; the theater trembled with a tumult of applause; and from that hour the eminence of the actor was assured.

Seeking a Court-Martial.—A short time ago the press was interested in the futile attempts of a Mr. Jourdain to break into the Joliet Penitentiary, in Illinois. Now we are told in a despatch to the *New York Times* that a Rev. J. R. Slayton is having just as much difficulty getting the Navy Department to court-martial him for desertion from the navy. Six years ago the offense was committed. Later, according to the despatch, "he got religion and became a street preacher," but he was betrayed by a woman and the police were put on his track. His subsequent adventures are thus recorded:

A detective arrested him and started for Washington. When the train slowed up to enter Johnstown, Slayton stepped off the train and took another going in an opposite direction.

This incident, however, oppressed Slayton's conscience. He felt that it was his duty to come to Washington, confess the whole truth, and give himself up.

Having formed this resolution, Slayton descended on the Navy Department, accompanied by a captain in the Salvation Army. They reached the second floor just as Secretary Bonaparte was coming out with his arms full of papers. The Salvation Army Captain saluted and Bonaparte paused.

"Mr. Secretary," said the repentant Slayton, "I am a deserter from the navy. I am tired of having this thing on my conscience, and I have come here to make a clean breast of it all, surrender, be court-martialed, and take my punishment."

"I regret to say," said Mr. Bonaparte, "that I

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am too busy just now to talk to you. Anyway, I am not the proper person to see. Just go in and explain it to Assistant Secretary Newberry, down the corridor there to the left." Then he bustled off.

Slayton and his friend journeyed down the corridor, and to Mr. Newberry explained the whole affair over again. He sent them to the Bureau of Navigation, which sent them to the navy-yard.

"But," said the Commandant, when he had heard the story, "you have come to the wrong office, my man. You will have to go to the other end of the yard and ask for Lieutenant-Commander Rust. Explain the matter to him, and I have no doubt he will accommodate you."

The Commandant's office is at the entrance to the yard, and Rust's office at the far end. The footsore penitent hoofed it over the yard, got to Rust's office, and was repelled with the statement that it was after hours. He insisted, however, and finally got in and confessed.

"When did you desert?" asked Rust.

"On February 25, 1900," replied Slayton.

"For heaven's sake!" shrieked Rust. "Why, that was nearly seven years ago. I haven't time to deal with such ancient history as that. I pray you, leave me."

"I insist, Mr. Rust," replied Slayton, firmly. "I refuse any longer to bear this weight of sin about with me. I insist that you place me under arrest and I want to begin serving my sentence to-morrow."

Rust looked at his watch. "It's after hours," he said. "If it's just the same to you, would you mind coming in to-morrow? Drop in some time in the morning and I'll see what can be done."

Slayton finally consented, not with a good grace.

That evening, the despatch concludes, he was seen holding a street meeting on Pennsylvania Avenue and preaching to a small crowd of hoboes and others. When interviewed he declared his intention to be on hand at the opening of the navy-yard the following morning.

The Value of a Play.—The Rochester *Post-Express* quotes "a New York theater-manager" as saying that the success of a play is largely to be determined by its earning powers, and that a really "successful play is a play that earns a million." This remark *The Post-Express* examines in connection with the estimated earnings of some of our more noted plays, with this result:

Judged by this standard few modern plays are successful. On the other hand, there are some comparatively modern plays that have passed this golden line of success. For instance, there is "Erminie." Few modern light operas have enjoyed the popularity vouchsafed to "Erminie"; but curiously enough, when it was first produced in London it was a total failure. Rudolph Aronson, however, astutely saw the possibilities of the pretty and tuneful opera, and secured the American rights. He staged "Erminie" on a magnificent scale for those days, and engaged a strong company, including Francis Wilson, Pauline Hall, Marie Jansen, and the late Jessie Bartlett Davis. "Erminie" received its American premiere at the New York Casino, was a success from the first night, and lifted Francis Wilson from obscurity to popularity. It is estimated that "Erminie" earned \$3,000,000. The record, however, has been equaled by DeKoven's "Robin Hood." Henry Arthur Jones's "Silver King" earned the same amount; Denman Thompson's "Old Homestead" brought in \$4,000,000 in twelve years, and "The Two Orphans" earned \$2,000,000 for Miss Kate Claxton. The record money-maker among modern plays, however, is "Rip Van Winkle." Down to date it has taken \$5,000,000 out of the pockets of the public, and the end is not yet. It

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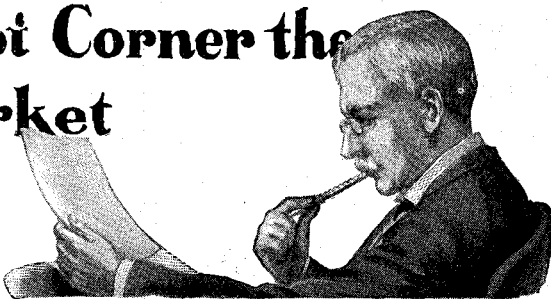
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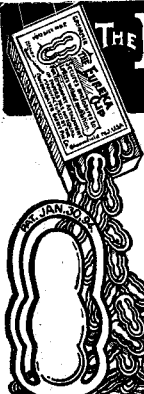
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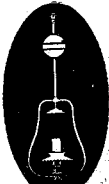
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is still a money-maker and undoubtedly will be so long as there is a Jefferson to uphold the traditions of Joseph Jefferson's impersonation of the immortal vagabond of Falling Water. While we have no knowledge of its earning capacity, it is not unreasonable to state that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is a close second to "Rip Van Winkle" as a money-maker. Indeed, if the receipts from all the performances of Mrs. Stowe's play could be produced, the chances are that the total would be in excess of the five million earned by "Rip Van Winkle."

Ascending America's Highest Peak.—The ascent of Mt. McKinley, in Alaska, which telegraphic announcements gave credit to Dr. Cook, of Brooklyn, for performing, is said to be the most notable achievement of its kind ever attempted on this continent. The first dispatches from Dr. Cook's party were such as to imply that this ascent had actually been accomplished, but more recent and partly contradictory messages have caused some doubt to exist. Previous to these later announcements the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* commented thus upon the alleged performance:

Dr. Cook's accomplishment of the task to which he set himself three years ago, and which he has persisted in with admirable determination, leaves no more great mountain heights to be climbed on this continent. In fact, the only unclimbed mountain worthy of an alpine explorer is Mt. Constance, in the Olympics, in this State. It still remains unmeasured.

In his efforts to surmount the great presidential peak, Dr. Cook has attacked it from all sides. His first attempt was upon the northwest face, but the western face of the mountain was apparently sheer granite for several thousand feet. As an attack he made upon the southwestern slope appeared to confirm the same appearance, his next attempt was upon the north and northeast side, and there again he met with failure. This year he made a closer study of the southwest face and as Dr. Parker, professor of physics of Columbia University, who was with him the greater part of the summer, reported a short time ago, again failure stared them in the face. Dr. Parker also reported that Cook believed the only chance remaining was from the northwest side, and altho the dispatch does not state from which face of the mountain he reached the top, presumably it was from the north.

Three years ago Dr. Cook said that in inaccessibility, in arctic environment, and steepness combined, Mt. McKinley was without an equal anywhere in the world. Seemingly, when Dr. Parker left, Dr. Cook had nearly made up his mind to give up further attempt, and, in fact, according to our dispatch, had done so.

If the estimate of the height of Mt. McKinley secured by Dr. Cook proves to be correct, it will move North America into the fourth place in the list of highest mountains of each principal division of the world. Those are, according to the latest figures, 32,786 feet for Mt. Hercules in Oceania, 29,002 feet for Mt. Everest in Asia, 24,800 feet for Illampu in South America, then Mt. McKinley, 22,800 feet, for North America, followed by Kilimanjaro, 20,065, for Africa, and Elbrooz, 18,526, for Europe.

Lieutenant Lahm, Aeronaut.—The result of the recent international balloon-race for the Bennett Cup was highly satisfactory to the American followers of the sport. In *Leslie's Weekly* a brief sketch of the winner is given:

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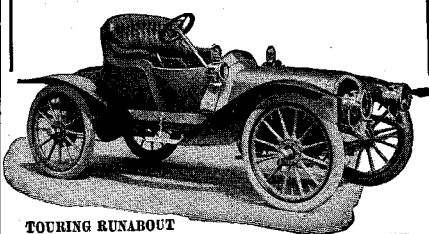
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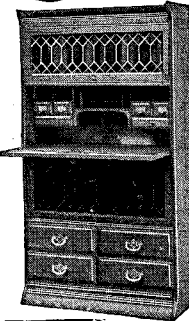
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trophy for long-distance ballooning offered by James Gordon Bennett, the winner in the race from Paris to England being Lieutenant Lahm, of the Sixth Cavalry, U. S. A. His record was 415 miles, made in twenty-six hours and fifteen minutes. His father is an aeronaut of experience, and since his assignment to the cavalry school at Saumur the son has devoted much attention to the problems of aerial navigation. Major Hersey, who accompanied him on his voyage, had just arrived in Paris from Norway, whither he had gone for the Wellman "dash to the pole" by air-ship, now abandoned. The success of the American aeronauts is said to have been largely due to their scientific knowledge of the behavior of air-currents. Early in the trip they discovered that at a height of about 300 feet a steady current set in the direction of England, and they kept the balloon at that altitude most of the time, sailing with a perfectly steady motion until just before their descent, near Scarborough, England, when a strong wind near the ground rendered landing difficult. The trophy cup now comes to America, and there is talk of sailing the next international race in this country, under the auspices of the American Aero Club. Besides the cup, the French Aero Club awarded Lieutenant Lahm a cash prize of \$2,900.

Humor of Cross-Examination.—Of the famous Daniel O'Connell many interesting stories are told illustrating his resourcefulness when engaged in the cross-examination of a witness. *The Sunday Magazine* repeats these two, one in which he was successful in his attempt to entrap the witness, and another in which he was himself worsted:

Once he was defending a prisoner indicted for murder. The principal witness against the defendant swore that the prisoner's hat had been found near the place of the murder. The hat was then produced in court, and the witness swore positively that it was the same one that was found, and that it belonged to the prisoner.

"By virtue of your oath, are you positive that this is the same hat?"

"Yes."

"Did you examine it carefully before you swore that it was the prisoner's?"

"Yes."

"Now, let me see," said O'Connell, as he took up the hat and began carefully to examine the inside of it. He paused with a curious expression on his face, and then spelled aloud, 'J-a-m-e-s.' Now, do you mean to say that that name was in the hat when you found it?" he asked, turning to the witness.

"I do."

"Did you see it there?"

"I did."

"And this is the same hat?"

"Yes."

"Now, my lord," said the lawyer, turning to the Judge, "there's an end to this case. There is no name whatever within this hat."

The prisoner was instantly acquitted.

An amusing incident is told of a victory over O'Connell by a witness whom he was cross-examining. The witness was for the Crown, and the case was a riot committed by a crowd of beggars. O'Connell was at that time well known, and it was after

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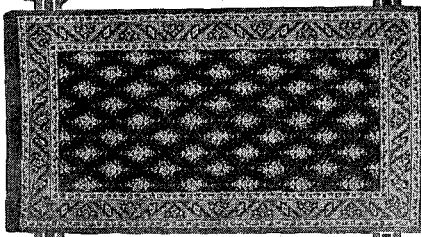
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he had received his sobriquet of "the Big Beggarman."

The witness finished, and O'Connell began the cross-examination. "Now tell the court just how many beggars there were," he said.

"Indeed, I did not stop to count them, but there was a great tribe of them, your Honor."

"A whole tribe of them, eh? Will you tell us to what tribe they belonged?"

"Indeed, your Honor, that is more than I can do, for I never heard, but I think it must have been to the tribe of Dan."

"You may go down, sir!" said O'Connell in a rage, amid the laughter of the court.

THE HOHENLOHE MEMOIRS.

The publication of Prince Hohenlohe's "Diary and Reminiscences," which was denounced as "in the highest degree tactless and indiscreet, and wholly inopportune" in the scathing telegram of the incensed Kaiser, has been widely discussed in the press of Europe and of this country. That part of the memoirs (referred to in THE LITERARY DIGEST, Oct. 27, page 612) bearing upon the relations of Prince Bismarck with the present Emperor and his father, has received particular notice. *Lloyd's Weekly* (London) quotes from the memoirs and comments thus:

On September 22, 1888, Prince Hohenlohe was received by the Empress Frederick. "She was," he says, "very broken down and sad, and I am convinced that her cheerfulness was entirely assumed all last year. I found her in the depths of wo, and she could hardly speak through her tears. We began by discussing the Emperor's last days, and then she became animated and spoke of the maliciousness and the disgraceful behavior of certain people, whom she mentioned by name. They were, she declared, trying to darken the memory of the Emperor by saying that he had never been really capable of ruling, and had done nothing, while he had, in fact, worked hard and had taken independent decisions.

"Prince Herbert Bismarck, the Empress added, had the impudence to tell the Prince of Wales that an Emperor who was unable to carry on a discussion was really incapable of ruling. The Prince of Wales said that, if he had not attached importance to the good relations between Great Britain and Germany, he would have thrown Prince Herbert out of the room.

"As to Bismarck père, she said that he had now ruled twenty years unopposed, and could not bear to encounter a show of will from the monarch. The young Emperor was entirely in his hands, and no one could know what he would do."

Prince Hohenlohe went after the audience to the Prince of Wales, who was then at Potsdam. "The Prince," he says, "spoke guardedly, but was disgusted at the rudeness of the Bismarcks, both father and son. The Prince can not understand the policy of irritating France."

Prince Hohenlohe says that Prince Bismarck described the Emperor Frederick as a cold and selfish man, without heart, and mentioned several instances in support of his view. Prince Radolin, the present German Ambassador in Paris, told

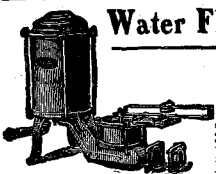


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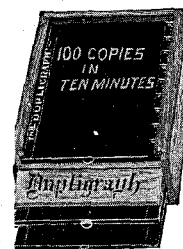
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Prince Hohenlohe how he took Bismarck to the Emperor Frederick just before the monarch's death. At the moment Bismarck appeared to be moved, but when he returned afterward to his room Prince Radolin remarked, "It has been very affecting," to which the Chancellor rejoined, "I can not follow sentimental policy now." When the Empress Frederick asked for Bismarck after her husband's death, the Chancellor sent word that he had no time, and had to see his master, the Emperor. The Empress had, therefore, no small satisfaction when Bismarck begged for an audience of her after his fall.

The diary covering the period from 1892 to 1894 contains frequent references to the Emperor's quarrel with Bismarck, and mentions the incident of the Emperor ignoring Prince Herbert Bismarck at the Ordensfest of February 21, 1894. Writing next day Prince Hohenlohe says: "The Emperor was with Von Marschall to-day and abused Bismarck, but at the same time sent an aide-de-camp to Friedrichsruh, with a present of wine, and directed him to express to Prince Bismarck his pleasure at the latter's recovery."

Prince Hohenlohe records remarks made to him by the Emperor the day after the reconciliation with Bismarck, January 27, 1894. "Yes," his Majesty is reported to have said, "now they can erect triumphal arches in Bismarck's honor in Munich and Vienna, but I am a horse's length ahead of him. If the press starts its abuse again it will put itself and Bismarck in the wrong."

Some specially interesting notes relating to England are found in these memoirs, and of these *Lloyd's Weekly* says:

Alluding on January 7, 1900, to the prospects of the passing of the Navy bill, Prince Hohenlohe writes:—"I am most anxious to bring this thing about if it is in any way possible. We must not expose ourselves to the danger of meeting at the hands of Great Britain the fate of Spain at the hands of the United States."

After the late Queen's death, the correspondent of the *Daily News* mentions, Prince Hohenlohe writes to his daughter: "Our good Queen Victoria has now also gone. I lament her heartily, for she was always gracious to me. Having lost all her old friends she gladly remembered the few survivors from her early youth, and last year she asked me, through our Kaiser, to visit her. I think the South-African war has grieved her more than the old lady could stand, and that barbarian and egoistic policy of British statesmen, to which she was compelled to submit, shortened her life."

In 1884 the late Emperor William said to Prince Hohenlohe that he looked with anxiety on the Radical current in England and Mr. Chamberlain's Franchise bill. He was afraid it was the forerunner of a Republican movement in England, which might also be felt in Germany. "We shall have difficulty in maintaining our position; therefore it is necessary," the Emperor added, "that we three Emperors should stand together in defense of the monarchical principle." Bismarck ordered Hohenlohe to tell Mr. Ferry that Germany wished to see good relations between France and England. Mr. Gladstone should remain in office. This was good for Germany, tho not for England.

Many of the press fail to see why the publication of these reminiscences should be so objectionable

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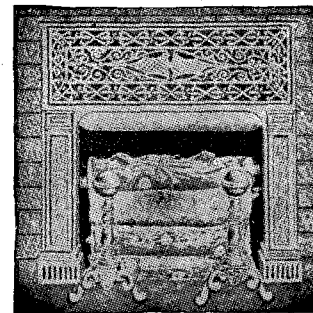
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to the Emperor, inasmuch as their tendency appears to be toward showing his reasons for the Bismarck dismissal in a much better light than they had previously been understood. Objections would naturally come, on the other hand, from the family of Bismarck, observes *Lloyd's Weekly*. The possibility of counter-revelations is thus treated in this paper:

The question is being hotly debated whether Prince Bismarck's son and his family will issue the third volume of the first Chancellor's "Gedanken und Erinnerungen" in retaliation for Prince Hohenlohe's memoirs. The volume was to remain in the family archives so long as the chief persons figuring in it were alive, with a proviso, however, that, if an account of this most important episode of modern German history disparaging to the late Prince Bismarck were issued from a competent source, the volume should be immediately sent to the printers. The manuscript of the volume is at present in a safe in the Bank of England.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

An Error in Location.—JUDGE—"The complainant says you struck him in the ninth precinct."

PRISONER—"He's mistaken, yer Honor. It was in the Tenderloin district."—*Life*.

Perfect Legal Proof.—"John, I've lost our marriage-certificate."

"Oh, never mind; any of those receipted millinery bills will prove the ceremony."—*Judy*.

Par and Pa.—A stock-broker, whose mind was always full of business was asked a few days ago how old his father was. "Well," said he, abstractedly, "he's quoted at 80, but there is every prospect that he will reach par and possibly be at a premium."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

Russian Popular Songs.

THE BORTCHOK FAMILY.

Young Boris Bortchok, eight years old,
Once caused the life to cease
Throughout the inner workings of
A sergeant of police.
When he limped home and told the tale
His dad looked very grim
And held one Slavic finger up
While thus he lectured him:

"You must be neater, Boris,
For you've graduated from
The kindergarten methods of
Mismanaging a bomb,
I'll buy you splints and plaster
Once more—but this must stop!
Can't help it? Stuff!
You're old enough
To dynamite a cop!"

Sweet Olga Bortchok, ten years old,
While going to school one day
Blew up the Grand Duke Punkovitch
In charming childish way.
"I thoaked him, ma," she lisped at home.
Her mother did not stir,
But held one Slavic finger up
While thus she scolded her:

"You must be neater, Olga,
For there's powder on your dress,
And why you tore your pinafore
I really can not guess.
Besides these tattered stockings
Deserve a sharp rebuke.
Do you suppose
You'll get new clothes
Each time you kill a duke?"

—*New York Times*.

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An Accidental Truth—Truth will out, even in a misprint: "The motor-car has come to slay."—*Punch*.

Two is Company.—AUNT—"Tommy! How cruel! Why did you cut that poor worm in two?" TOMMY—"He seemed so lonely."—*Punch*.

Cheerful (from the *Ritzville News*).—Excuse all mistakes in this week's paper, as the editor is sick and the office devil did the writing. We will try and have a better sheet next week, as by that time the editor will be either better or dead.—*New York Sun*.

The Limitations of the Noahs.—DICK (looking at picture-book)—"I wonder what the Noahs did with themselves all day long in the ark?" MABEL—"Fished, I should think." BOBBIE—"They didn't fish for long." DICK AND MABEL—"Why not?" BOBBIE—"Well, you see, there were only two worms!"—*Punch*.

A Family Jar.—"What is all that row in your house, Tommy?" asked the neighbor of the small boy. "Why, ma's canning fruit," explained Tommy, with an appreciative glance toward the window from which poured the sound of angry voices, "and pa's a food-inspector, you know, and he's trying to tell her how she ought to do her work."—*Judge*.

Gallant Kansan in a Hospital.—A sense of humor and a delicate compliment was that of a Holton boy who was lying in a hospital. The pretty nurse overheard him exclaim: "Oh, my Lord!" Wishing to rebuke him kindly, she came to his bedside and said: "I think that I heard you call upon the name of the Lord. I am one of his daughters. Is there anything I can do for you?" He looked up into her lovely face and with every mark of respect and admiration remarked: "Yes; ask him how he would like me for a son-in-law."—*The Holton (Kas.) Recorder*.

Overdoing It.

Jack loved Amanda dearly;
She gave him all her heart,
But intimated clearly
That he and she must part
Unless he gave up trifling ways,
And cut out "them three-ring displays."

Jack threw away his briar,
Tobacco and cigars;
Chucked cards into the fire;
Quit drinking at the bars;
He gave up everything almost
Excepting mush and tea and toast.

Amanda, proud at seeing
Her Jack another man,
Got all her friends agreeing
To imitate her plan;
And started buying right-away
Her trousseau for the wedding-day.

Jack's love of self-denial,
Robust with exercise,
Drove him to one last trial—
The crowning sacrifice:
Tho almost more than he could do,
He gave up sweet Amanda too.

—*Brooklyn Life*.



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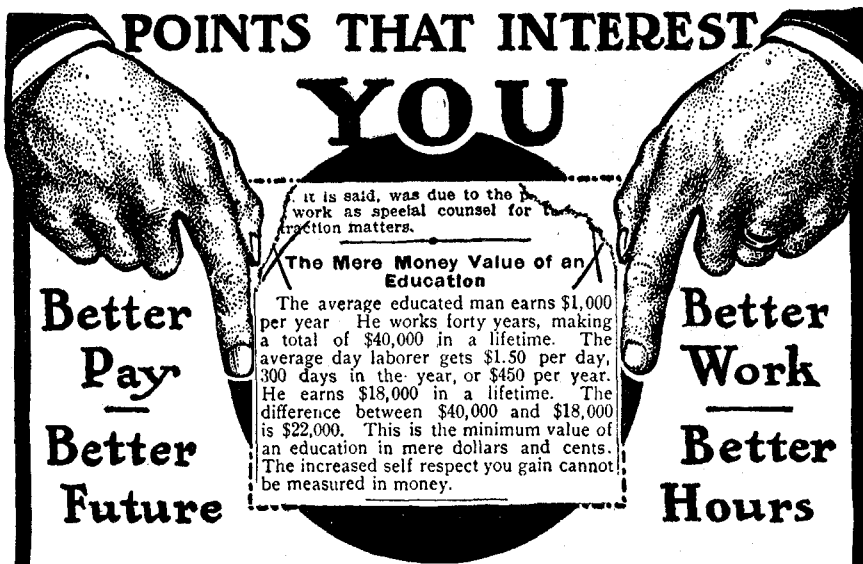
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An Obliging Climate.—SHE—"You promised to return those hundred marks I lent you last winter, when spring came."

HE—"Yes, but remember we didn't have any spring at all this year."—Translated from *Fliegende Blätter* for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Tanning Process.—They told the youngster to soak his feet in a tub of salt water if he wanted to toughen them. He soaked his hands, too.

"It's pretty near time for me to get a licking," he explained. "To-morrow I'm going to sit in it."—*New York Sun*.

The Other Way Round.—In a trolley accident in New England an Irishman was badly hurt. The next day a lawyer called on him and asked if he intended to sue the company for damages.

"Damages?" said Pat, looking feebly over his bandages. "Sure, I have thim already. I'd loike to sue the railway for repairs, sor, av ye'll take the case."—*Youth's Companion*.

An Ounce of Prevention.—"Will you flee with me to-night, beloved?"

"Whenever you will, dearest."

"But your parents?"

"They will ask us to return, to receive their blessing."

"I am afraid not."

"Oh, but they have already told me so!"—Translated from *Ulk* for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Summit.

I've scaled the Rocky Mountain tops,
I've braved the Matterhorn;
I've viewed the stars from Fremont Peak,
And climbed Mont Blanc at morn.
And yet of all known altitudes
The highest one seemed this:
When Caroline said she'd be mine
I reached the height of bliss.

The Catskills and the Apennines,
Pike's Peak—I've climbed all three;
And likewise old Vesuvius—
They seemed quite high to me.
And when I begged the daughter's hand
Her father said, "By golly!
You've surely touched the apex now—
This is the height of folly."—*Judge*.

CURRENT EVENTS.**Foreign.**

October 19.—Premier Sarrien and the entire French Cabinet resign from office.

The Bank of England raises its rate of discount to 6 per cent. to protect its gold reserve.

Twenty lives are lost and \$2,000,000 damage done by a cyclone sweeping over Havana. The cruiser *Brooklyn* grounds but is floated without damage; the rest of the fleet is uninjured.

October 20.—The Scottish Church dispute is settled by the distribution, by the Elgin Commission, between the Free Church (Wee Kirkers) and the United Free Church, of the property held by the original Free Church, which each of the disputants claimed to represent.

Two new Russian battle-ships are launched.

October 21.—Dispatches to London report the loss off Vladivostok of two hundred persons on

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the Russian coaster *Warjagin*, which sank after striking a floating mine.
Count Goluchowski, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, resigns.

October 23.—Premier Clemenceau forms a new French cabinet, including General Picquart as Minister of War and Mr. Pichon as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Leaders of the woman-suffrage movement in England cause violent scenes in the lobby of the House of Commons and are ejected by the police, eight being arrested.

General Sir Redvers Buller retires from the British Army.

October 24.—Richard Croker, in an interview published in London, defends Tammany Hall, saying that it stands for the immigrant and the poor man, and has brought about all the improvements in New York city.

Baron von Aehrenthal, Ambassador to Russia, succeeds Count Goluchowski as Austro-Hungarian Premier.

Ten woman-suffrage leaders who caused the disturbance in the House of Commons are also disorderly in a police court and in default of bail for good behavior are sent to prison for two months.

October 25.—The British House of Lords begins debate on the Education bill.

The Chinese army maneuvers end with a victory for the Northern forces, a feature of the work being the use on the field of a portable wireless telegraph apparatus operated by Chinese officers.

Domestic.

October 19.—Fines aggregating \$108,000 are assessed against the New York Central Railroad and one of its employees for granting sugar freight rebates.

The appeal of the Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey, of Rochester, N. Y., from the findings of the church trial board in the heresy case is argued before the Episcopal Court of Review in New York.

October 20.—The Countess of Carlisle is elected president of the International W. C. T. U., Lady Somerset having declined a reelection.

Herbert G. Squires is appointed American Minister at Panama.

October 21.—Mrs. William Ziegler, of New York, widow of the patron of arctic explorers, tells of her plans for a free magazine for the blind. The text of the *modus vivendi* between this country and Great Britain regarding the Newfoundland fisheries is made public at Washington.

October 22.—President Roosevelt announces his intention of including a day's stay in Porto Rico in his trip to Panama.

Secretary Shaw makes public a plan for \$18,000,000 additional bank-note circulation, and the discontinuance of further assistance of gold imports.

Ex-Senator Burton, of Kansas, begins his six-months' sentence in the penitentiary at Iron- ton, Mo.

October 23.—The President announces the appointment of Oscar S. Straus to the Cabinet as Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to take effect at the time of the changes in the Cabinet to be caused by the retirement of Attorney-General Moody.

October 24.—The Trans-Alaska-Siberian Railway Company, which plans to tunnel Bering Strait, is incorporated in Trenton with a capital of \$6,000,000.

It is reported in Washington that Attorney-General Moody will be nominated for the vacant place in the Supreme Court.

Estimates for the Postoffice Department for the coming year calling for an increase of \$15,000,000 over the appropriation of this year are submitted by Mr. Cortelyou.

October 25.—Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador to this country, takes up with Secretary Root the question of the exclusion of Japanese children from the San Francisco schools, holding that treaty rights have been violated.

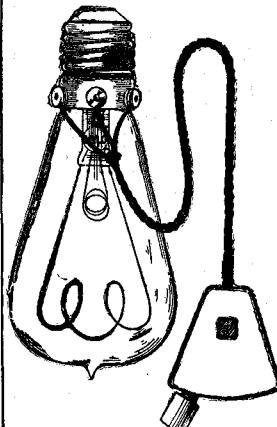
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"T. D." Princeton, Ind.—"What is a synonym of 'layman' or 'laity'?"

In general usage "man" is a synonym for layman, but in specific usage, "church-member" is used. The word "people" is sometimes used as a synonym for laity.

"J. C. O." New York City.—"Is there any authority for *accessory*, with the accent on the third syllable?"

In *accessory* the accent is placed sometimes on the second and sometimes on the first syllable; thus, ac-cess'ory or ac'sess-o-ry, but it should never be placed on the third.

"G. L. E." New Brighton, Pa.—Altho etymologically equivalent to *not* (a single) *one*, "none" is commonly used as a singular under a mistaken idea that it can not be used correctly as a plural, but many writers of correct English have used it as a plural. The STANDARD DICTIONARY authorizes the use of the word both as a singular and plural according to the meaning of the context. Where the singular or the plural equally expresses the sense, the plural is commonly used and is justified by the highest authority. "Did you buy melons?" "There were none in the market." "Did you bring me a letter?" "There was none in your box." "None of the three cases have been received" is correct. In illustrating this point the dictionary gives the following quotation: "Mind says one, soul says another, brain or matter says a third, but none of these are right," and says, "In the preceding quotation the 'are' connects 'right' with any one of the things named. If *is* be substituted for 'are,' 'right' may be as reasonably connected with 'mind,' 'soul,' or 'brain' as with the persons (or classes of persons) spoken of." *None* used with a plural verb is found repeatedly in such English classics as the works of Bacon and Shakespeare, as well as in the Authorized Version of the Bible.

"E. C. H." Fort Worth, Tex.—"What is the relation of 'better' and 'best' to 'well'?"

Well is an adjective of the positive degree; *better* is its comparative degree, and *best* its superlative.

"N. C. B." Keokuk, Ia.—"Coolth," "coolthe," and "cooth" are English dialectal forms for "a cold" or "coolness" that have been used since the sixteenth century. In the county of Sussex the form "coolthe" is common, and "cooth" is current in the counties of Shropshire and Cheshire.

"M. G." West Antonio, Tex.—Indissoluble is correctly pronounced in-dis'ol-u-bl ("o" as in obey, "u" as in full.)

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